

# **Resettlement Plan (Draft)**

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Project number: 51189-001  
April 2018

## **People's Republic of China: Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project**

Prepared by the Project Management Office of the Ziyang Municipal Government for the Asian Development Bank

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 19 April 2018)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1594
\$1.00	=	CNY 6.2744

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
EIA	–	environmental impact assessment
EMP	–	environmental management plan
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
ha	–	hectare
LURT	–	land use rights transfer
<i>mu</i>	–	a Chinese unit of measurement (1 <i>mu</i> = 0.067 hectares)
O&M	–	operation and maintenance
PAM	–	project administration manual
PMO	–	project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
R&D	–	research and development
SZHTDZ	–	Sichuan Ziyang High Technology Development Zone
TA	–	technical assistance
TVET	–	technical and vocational education and training
YREB	–	Yangtze River Economic Belt
ZMG	–	Ziyang Municipal Government

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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# Resettlement Plan (Draft)

## PRC: Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project

Project Management Office of Ziyang Municipal Government for ADB  
Financed Project

April 2018

## Endorsement Letter

Ziyang Municipal Government (ZMG) has applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project (hereinafter as the "Project"). Therefore, the implementation of the Project must be in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). This Resettlement Plan (hereinafter referred as "RP") has been prepared as the basis for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) of the Project in accordance with the key requirements from ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) and the applicable regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Sichuan Province and Ziyang City. The compensation, resettlement/restoration measures, implementation and monitoring programs have been prepared in this RP to ensure a better completion of the LAR.

The ZMG hereby confirmed this RP and agreed to implement the land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement, compensation and budget preparation in line with this RP. This RP is prepared on the basis of the Feasibility Study Report of the Project and preliminary social and economic survey. This RP will be updated according to detailed design of the Project and detailed measurement survey (DMS) on impact scopes of the LAR. The updated RP shall be endorsed by the ZMG and be approved by ADB before any civil work contract awards and any commencements of LAR.

The ZMG will disclose the RP to affected villages and farmers; and requests ADB to post the RP on its website.

Agency	Signature	Date
Management Committee of Sichuan Ziyang High-tech Development Zone Administration Committee (implementing Agency)	 Wang Wangjun	Apr. 24.

## Definition of Terms

<b>Affected Person (AP) or Displaced Persons.:</b>	In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected/displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
<b>Compensation:</b>	Money or payment given to affected persons for property, resources and income losses.
<b>Entitlement:</b>	According to the losses categories of affected persons, they are entitled to get compensation, income restoration, relocation costs, income subsidies and resettlement to restore socioeconomic conditions.
<b>Income Recovery:</b>	Rebuild the affected persons' source of income and living standard.
<b>Resettlement:</b>	Rebuild houses and properties including productive land and public facilities at another area.
<b>Impacts:</b>	Material and immaterial property losses, including residential houses, communities, production land, income sources, culture centers, social structure, network, culture characteristic and cooperative system.
<b>Resettlement Plan (RP):</b>	An action plan with timeline and budget, including resettlement strategies, targets, rights, action, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
<b>Vulnerable Groups:</b>	Refers to a special group of people who may be impacted more seriously during the resettlement process.

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## Executive Summary

### 1. Project Overview

Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project (hereinafter as the "Project") has three major Outputs: (1) Urban development planning and management capacity strengthened and applied; (2) Economic sector opportunities broadened; and (3) Ecological system and environmental infrastructure constructed.

The project is aligned with the following impact: sustainable economic growth in the Yangtze River Economic Belt (YREB) achieved. The project will have the following outcome: economic and environmental conditions in the Sichuan Ziyang High Technology Development Zone (SZHTDZ) improved.

The project is estimated to cost \$413.54 million, including a loan of \$200 million from ADB to help finance the project. The project will be implemented from 2018 to 2023.

According to Feasibility Study Report (February 2018) of the Project, the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts of 3 outputs are summarized as follows:

**Output 1:** the land for a building, where the SZHTDZ Intelligent Park Platform (SMART systems) will be installed and operated, was acquired before project preparation, thus a due diligence report (DDR) was prepared;

**Output 2:** (1) the land for buildings of (i) an open dental sector research and development (R&D) center and (ii) a dental sector testing and inspection center was acquired before project preparation, and the past LAR has been analyzed and evaluated in the DDRs; and (2) the land for establishing a new campus of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) school needs to be newly acquired, and its impacts have been incorporated in this resettlement plan (RP); and

**Output 3:** (1) Part of the land for Tuojiang River eco-dike construction will be newly acquired and included in this RP; and the remaining part is state-owned land which has been covered by the DDRs; (2) the land for wetland construction of SZHTDZ will be acquired and included in this RP; (3) Part of the land for transformation of an existing landfill into a green public area will be acquired and included in the RP and the remaining part is state-owned land acquired in the past which has been included in the DDRs; and (4) Part of the land for construction of a "green wedge" (green area) will be acquired and included in this RP and the rest part will be utilized through land use right transfer (LURT), for which a LURT framework has been prepared.

In addition, a DDR has been also prepared for fish cages along Tuojiang River that were affected during recent past years in Ziyang City. A labor reemployment plan for affected workers by Ziyang landfill closure has been prepared as well.

This draft RP shall be updated based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) according to detailed design of the Project, and the updated RP shall be approved by ADB prior to civil work contract awards and commencements of LAR.

### 2. Scale and Impacts

According to initial estimates in the project scope on basis of Feasibility Study Report (FSR), a total of 4,265.06 mu land will be permanently used by the Project, in which 1,540.98 mu of rural collective land will be acquired; rural collective land of 1,540.28 mu will be used through land use right transfer (LURT) for green wedge component; and existing state-owned land with an area of 1,183.8 mu will be used. Rural residential houses with total area of 39,610m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished by the Project, causing 159 households with 603 persons to be relocated. In addition, 31,030 m<sup>2</sup> of non-residential structures of 28 enterprises/entities will be demolished by the project, affecting 224 persons. In total, 1,482 HHs/entities with 4,737 persons will be affected by the Project. The Project will not involve temporary land use.

### **3. Policy Framework and Compensation Rates**

The RP was prepared and will be implemented in strict compliance with the laws and regulations of PRC, Sichuan Province and Ziyang Municipal City, as well as the ADB's requirements on Involuntary Resettlement in its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The resettlement and economic restoration measures aim to at least restore AHS' livelihoods to the levels before the project, improve income and living levels of vulnerable groups, restore affected infrastructures, and increase employment opportunities of affected laborers.

Compensation standards for permanent LA for farmland: 1) Land compensation rate is 20,400yuan/mu; 2) Resettlement subsidy is 32,640yuan/mu; 3) Young crop compensation is 1,200yuan/mu. All compensation for farmland will be paid to affected persons (APs) directly. For non-farmland, total compensation is 26,520yuan/mu, which will be paid to collective economic organizations directly.

Compensation standards for residential HD in full cash compensation: 1) Initial benchmark price of house structures compensation is set as 4,200 Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, which will be finalized based on market appraisal in the project area during RP update and implementation; 2) Compensation rate for house decoration is initially set as 300 Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, which will be finally based on market appraisal in the project area during RP update and implementation; and 3) each affected household/entity will be paid with moving subsidies, transition subsidy and resettlement awards in accordance with RP. Such compensation and subsidies will be paid to APs and/or property owners directly. For other HHs who opt the mode of property replacement, resettlement houses will be provided by local government.

Compensation standards for non-residential HD: 1) Initial benchmark price of house structures compensation is set as CNY500-1,000Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, which will be finalized based on market appraisal in the project area during RP update and implementation. And operation suspending subsidy will be CNY45-90/m<sup>2</sup>, to be finally determined on basis of market appraisal as well.

Land use right transfer (LURT) will be carried out through fully voluntary and equal negotiation manners between the IA (SZHTDZ) and current land users, including the rental level and its adjustment mechanism. Benchmark rentals are based on CNY 1800/ mu for cultivated land and CNY 800/ mu for other land in 2018.

Other compensation rates as well as related taxes and fees have been incorporated in the RP.

### **4. Resettlement and Restoration Measures**

In order to mitigate the impacts of LA and restore the affected people's standard of living, the project has developed detailed economic restoration plan for affected people, including cash compensation, endowment insurance and other urban social welfares for the APs to be converted to urban status, employment of the affected people, support to open their own businesses, labor skills training, guarantee of small loan for woman, etc.. All these measures will help to offset the losses caused by LA and fully restore the livelihood of APs.

The subproject will provide two options to resettle the AHS to be relocated, including full cash compensation and property replacement with resettlement houses provided by local government. The construction of proposed resettlement community, i.e. Junxingyuan Community, will be completed in 2019.

Besides compensation based on full replacement value, IA and relevant local government departments will assist affected business owners to find alternative business and help affected workers to get reemployed during RP implementation.

Vulnerable groups and women will enjoy the priorities during the implementation of these restoration and resettlement measures, and special assistance measures have been developed for them to make sure their living and income levels will be improved after the subproject implementation.

## **5. Public Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Several rounds of public participation have been conducted since the RP preparation kicked-off in middle of November 2017. Subproject scope, outputs, benefits and impacts, as well as applicable compensation policies and draft resettlement plan were consulted with affected communities and villagers publicly. Meetings were held with affected village leaders and farmer representatives about overall socioeconomic background of the project area, and their expectations and concerns were collected and integrated in this RP. Some local resettlement experiences were shared and adopted in RP as well. Household questionnaire survey was carried out with APs to know their livelihood condition, thoughts and expectations about the project.

To ensure that APs have effective channels to file complaints on any issue associated with land acquisition and resettlement, a three-stage grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established and integrated in the RP:

- ☐ Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the compensation and restoration/resettlement of the project, he/she can file an oral or written complaint to the community/village committee, which shall be processed and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- ☐ Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 1, he/she may file the complaint to township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral complaint, the township government should make a written record. Such complaint should be solved and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- ☐ Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 2, he/she may file the complaint to the Ziyang land acquisition office or Ziyang PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

The AP may appeal to a local court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC as their alternative way of grievance redress at any time.

APs may also complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. to Ziyang PMO, an external monitoring and evaluation agency, and ADB mission team, as well as ADB's accountability mechanism.

The above grievance channel has been discussed during the RP preparation and will be further notified to the APs while distributing resettlement information booklet through meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of complaint.

## **6. Organizational Structure**

The Ziyang Municipal Government (ZMG) will be the executing agency and will supervise, coordinate, and manage the project. A project leading group (PLG) has been established in ZMG, and a project management office (PMO) has been established under the PLG in the ZMG. Implementing agencies will be the SZHTDZAC, which is a bureau under ZMG, and the Ziyang Municipal Education Bureau (ZMEB), also a bureau under ZMG, for the TVET component of Output 2. A project implementation unit, the Development Zone Investment Company, Ltd (DZI), under the PMO, will assist in the day-to-day contract administration and procurement. The Bureau of Land and Resources and the Bureau of Social Affairs of SZHTDZ, Yanjiang and Ziyang, and the government of affected towns are responsible for specific implementation of the resettlement work.

## **7. Resettlement Schedule**

According to the timeline of the Project, the resettlement schedules will be linked up with the construction schedules of the project components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the Project will be commenced in October 2018 and end in December 2021. The civil works of the Project will start in February 2019.

## **8. Resettlement Budget**

It is estimated that the project's LAR and LURT will cost CNY649.57 million (\$100.55 million) in total, accounting for about 24.32% of the Project's total investment. Financial Bureau of ZCG committed to provide full counterpart fund for the resettlement budget with a timely manner during RP implementation.

## **9. Monitoring and Evaluation**

To guarantee successful implementation of the LAR, internal monitoring and external monitoring will be conducted on RP implementation. The internal monitoring will be carried out by ZPMO with assistance of resettlement specialist in project management consulting team; and the internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB semi-annually together with progress reports. The ZPMO will recruit an experienced external resettlement monitor to carry out external monitoring and evaluation during RP implementation. External M&E reports shall be submitted semi-annually to ADB by the external M&E agency till the LAR implementation is completed. After the LAR completion, annual M&E reports shall be submitted to ADB within two years and then a resettlement completion report shall be submitted to ADB.

# 1 Project Overview

## 1.1 Project Background

1. Ziyang Municipality Government (ZMG) applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project (hereinafter referred as the “Project”). The project is aligned with the following impact: sustainable economic growth in the Yangtze River Economic Belt (YREB) achieved. The project will have the following outcome: economic and environmental conditions in the Sichuan Ziyang High Technology Development Zone (SZHTDZ) improved.
2. The project is estimated to cost \$413.54 million, including a loan of \$200 million from ADB to help finance the project. The project will be implemented from 2018 to 2023.
3. The project will be implemented in SZHTDZ in Ziyang City of Sichuan Province of the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred as “PRC”).
4. The Project consists of 3 outputs as follows:

**Output 1: Urban development planning and management capacity strengthened and applied.** Output 1 will support ZMG with strengthening its capacity to plan and implement Ziyang’s plans to transition to a green and climate resilient urban area. It will develop a comprehensive urban planning and performance monitoring system for industrial transformation and promote green industry and service-oriented sectors in the SZHTDZ. The project will provide: (i) computerized management components (Intelligent Park Platform/SMART systems); (ii) performance monitoring systems for the SZHTDZ; and (iii) urban green transformation planning study for the SZHTDZ. The study is expected to generate an operable approach of the Ziyang Green Transformation; and to increase the planning, implementation and innovation capacity of the ZMG.

**Output 2: Economic sector opportunities broadened.** Output 2 will assist with identifying and promoting promising economic sectors and diversifying employment opportunities. Initially, the support will focus on the health (dental) sector, for which, supported by the SPG and Sichuan University, a priority development plan has been developed. The project is to support the ZMG to establish better government service system to adjust the market dysfunctional area, including the incubation and research and development (R&D) stages of the dental sector in the SZHTDZ, to facilitate the industrial innovation and transformation of ZMG. It includes: (i) opening an R&D incubator; and (ii) equipping a dental inspection, testing, and certification facility. Output 2 also supports the green transformation of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) through constructing and equipping a TVET center with capacity for 4,000 full time and 2,000 part-time students. The TVET would present a comprehensive curriculum to develop workers for a variety of industries.

**Output 3: Ecological systems and environmental infrastructure constructed.** Output 3 will support improvements in public infrastructure through the rehabilitation and development of enabling urban environmental infrastructure. Through innovative approaches for green and climate resilient urban development, the output includes: (i) construction of 6.84 kilometers of “eco-dike” or flood control embankment to comply with the requirement for protection from a 50-year design flood; (ii) construction of sponge city interventions in an area of about 18 hectares (ha) to capture storm water; (iii) wetland area development and protection of about 26 ha to improve the lake water quality and enhance the ecological system; (iv) landfill closure, restoration, and transformation into a 38.7-ha green park; (v) development of a green wedge in an area of 123 ha of an undeveloped hilly and gully area as a natural barrier between Ziyang’s old residential and industrial areas; and (vi) ecological preservation of eight bare hills that are at risk of erosion from wind and water with the hazard of subsequent subsidence.



5. There are total of 12 components in the three outputs. The project components and their land use are summarized in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1: Project Components and Land Use Types**

Output	Component	Land Use Type	Remarks
1	Improved management system for SZHTDZ Intelligent Park Platform (SMART systems)	SOL	Acquired before. See DDR in appendix 2
	Develop performance monitoring indicator system	No Land Use	
	Urban green transformation planning study	No Land Use	
2	Open R&D platform - A dental sector incubation center	SOL	Acquired before. See DDR in appendix 2
	Support for testing and inspection facilities for the dental sector - A dental sector testing and inspection center	SOL	Acquired before. See DDR in appendix 2
	Support for green transformation TVET - A TVET center	LAR	This RP
3	Construction of an eco-dike (embankments) – Binjiang eco-dike	LAR	This RP
	Sponge city interventions	SOL	Both sides of existing urban roads
	Wetland area development downstream of SZHTDZ - Yunnan wetland rehabilitation	LAR	This RP
	Transformation of a landfill into a green public area - Ziyang Landfill Closure	SOL/LAR	Existing landfill land is state owned, see DDR in appendix 2 and a labor reemployment plan in appendix 4; while land for structure construction needs to be acquired, see this RP
	Development of a "green wedge" - Urban Greening Area	LURT/LAR	Land for greening area will be obtained by LURT, see LURT Framework in appendix 3; while land for structure construction needs to be acquired, see this RP
	Ecological preservation of hilly areas	No Land Use change	

Note: DDR = due diligence report, LAR = land acquisition and resettlement, LURT = land user right transfer, R&D = research and development, RP = resettlement plan, SZHTDZ = Sichuan Ziyang High-tech Development Zone, SOL = state owned land, TVET = technical and vocational education and training

6. The project is estimated to cost \$413.54 million, including a loan of \$200 million from ADB to help finance the project. It is estimated that the project's LAR and LURT will cost CNY649.57 million (\$100.55 million) in total, accounting for about 24.32% of the Project's total investment. Financial Bureau of ZCG committed to provide full counterpart fund for the resettlement budget with a timely manner during RP implementation.

7. The project will be implemented from 2018 to 2023. According to the timeline of the project, the resettlement schedule will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the project will be commenced in October 2018 and end in December 2021. The civil works of will be started in February 2019.

8. This RP covers the LAR of the five subprojects in output 2 and output 3. The impacts of economic displacement and physical displacement in this draft RP were surveyed and evaluated based on the project scope in FSR of the project. The actual impacts of LAR shall be updated and confirmed by the IAs, Ziyang LRB, affected villages and APs together through detailed measurement surveys (DMS) based on the scope in detailed design report before the implementation of the RP. This draft RP shall be updated on the basis of the DMS according to detail design of the Project, and the updated RP shall be approved by ADB prior to civil work contract awards and any commencements of LAR.

## 1.2 Components and Construction Contents

9. The Project has three Outputs with 12 components in total. Detailed project components and construction contents are summarized in Table 1-2. The construction location of

components is presented in Figure 1-1.

**Table 1-2: Project Components and Construction Contents**

Output	Subproject	Component	Construction Activities	Location
I	Improved management system for SZHTDZ Intelligent Park Platform	SMART SZHTDZ systems	Installation of hardware and software in a building	SZHTDZ center
	Develop performance monitoring indicator system	SZHTDZ performance monitoring indicator system	Non-structural	SZHTDZ center
	Urban green transformation planning study	Ziyang urban green transformation planning	Non-structural	SZHTDZ center
II	Open R&D platform	A dental sector incubation center	Installation of equipment in a building	SZHTDZ center
	Support for testing and inspection facilities for the dental sector	A dental sector testing and inspection center	Installation of equipment in a building	SZHTDZ center
	Support for green transformation TVET	A TVET center	A new TVET campus will be constructed	In west of SZHTDZ
III	Improved flood control and water conservation	Construction of an eco-dike (embankments) - Binjiang eco-dike	5.4km embankment and a 7.21 km long ecological belt will be built	Along Tuojiang River from Gaoyan to Maliuwan in east of SZHTDZ
		Sponge city interventions - Greening sides of urban roads	Greening pavement of both sides of existing urban roads	In SZHTDZ
		Wetland area development downstream of SZHTDZ - Yannan wetland rehabilitation	water environmental treatment and wetland restoration	In south of SZHTDZ
	Development of urban green areas	Transformation of a landfill into a green public area - Ziyang Landfill Closure	Closure of the existing landfill and ecological restoration	In center of SZHTDZ
		Development of a "green wedge" - Urban Greening Area	A green urban wedge with 1844 mu will be built along the existing mountains	In center of SZHTDZ
		Ecological preservation of hilly areas - Eco-preservation of bare hills	Slope treatment of bare hills and ecological restoration	In SZHTDZ



**Figure 1-1: Construction Location of Project Components**



Figure 1-2: Current Status of Bare Hills in SZHTDZ

### 1.3 Project Preparation and Resettlement Plan Preparation

10. Commissioned by the SZHTDZ, Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd undertook the RP preparation and conducted site surveys in the project area since December 2017, carried out broad public consultation and policies discussion with APs, and prepared the draft RP. The RP was modified on the basis of the comments and guidance from TRTA experts and supplementary site surveys and interviews with local governmental departments.

11. Specifically, this RP includes:

(1) Resettlement plan for the LAR in Output 2 (component of Ziyang TVET Center) and Output 3 (four components);

(2) Due diligence report on stated-owned land occupation (SLO) of Output 1 (components of installation of hardware and software for SMART SZHTDZ systems in a building), Output 2 (Installation of equipment for a innovation and business incubation center, and a test and inspection center for dental sector in buildings in SZHTDZ), as Appendix 2;

(3) Land use right transfer (LURT) framework of construction of a "green wedge" (green area) under output 3, as appendix 3;

(4) Labor reemployment plan for workers of the landfill of Output 3 (component of Ziyang landfill closure), as Appendix 4; and

(5) Due diligence report on compensation of fish cages along Tuojiang River in recent past years in Ziyang City (component of Binjiang eco-dike construction under output 3), as Appendix 5.

12. In addition, a resettlement information booklet, as Appendix 1, is included on the RP.

### 1.4 Measures to Avoid and Minimize LAR Impacts

13. Two options were prosposed for the urban green wedge component, and Option 2 was selected due to the reduction of permanent land acquisition and affected people. See Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Measures at the Preparatory Stage to Minimize Resettlement Influences

Component	Option 1	Option 2	Option Selected	LAR Impact Reduced
Urban Green Wedge	Land acquisition would be taken for the whole area enclosed by red lines	LURT will be taken for non-civil works within the area enclosed by red lines	Option 2	Reduce permanent land acquisition by 1540.28mu, including 877.21mu of farmland and 663.07 mu of non-farmland, with APs reduced by 587 households (1,895 persons)

14. During detail design and construction of the project, some temporary facilities will be used together with permanent facilities to reduce occupation of farmland and forest and minimize the impacts on local people's living and production.



15. At the RP update and implementation stage, the following further measures will be taken to mitigate the local impacts of the Subproject:

- Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local socioeconomic situation and future prospect, and finalize and implement the RP based on the local practical conditions to ensure that the APs will not suffer losses due to the Subproject;
- Encourage active public participation and accept public supervision; and
- Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient public communication and consultation mechanism and channels, and shorten the information processing cycle to ensure that issues arising from project implementation are solved timely.

## 2 Impacts of the Project

16. The project will use land in three types, namely: (1) permanent land acquisition (PLA) of collective land; (2) state-owned land (SOL); and (3) land use right transfer (LURT). House demolition includes rural residential house demolition and non-residential house demolition. See the details in Table 2-1.

17. The LAR involves 10 villages/communities in two towns (Songtao Town and Yingjie Town).

**Table 2-1: Summary of Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition by Project Outputs and Components**

Out put	Compo nent	Land Use								Residential HD			Non- residential HD			Total APs ( overlap ped people deducted )	
		Subt otal Area (mu)	SO L (mu )	PLA			LURT										
				Area (mu)	HH	Person	Area (mu)	HH	Person	Area (m²)	HH	Person	Area (m²)	HH	Person	HH	Person
I	Intellige nt Park Platform	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II	R&D platform center and testing and inspecti on center	600	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TVET center	200	0	200	58	19 3	0	0	0	819 0	34	93	300	1	2	59	195
III	Binjiang Eco- dike	834.0 2	314. 8	519. 22	38 0	95 9	0	0	0	580 0	29	10 0	247 30	2 4	14 9	40 4	110 8
	Yannan Wetland	166.3	0	166. 3	50	19 1	0	0	0	152 00	53	20 9	0	0	0	61	235
	Landfill Closure	580.7 4	229	351. 74	22 7	68 0	0	0	0	720	3	14	600 0	3	73	23 0	753
	Ecologi cal Green Wedge	1844	0	303. 72	14 1	55 1	1540 .28	58 7	18 95	970 0	40	18 7	0	0	0	72 8	244 6
Total		4265. 06	118 3.8	1540 .98	85 6	25 74	1540 .28	58 7	18 95	396 10	15 9	60 3	310 30	2 8	22 4	14 82	473 7

Note: SOL=state-owned land occupation; PLA= permanent land acquisition; LURT=land use right transfer; HD=house demolition.

### 2.1 Permanent Land Acquisition(PLA) of Collective Land

18. The LA will involve 32 groups in 10 villages/communities in two towns (Songtao Town and Yingjie Town). A total of 1,540.98 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, including 812.97 mu (52.76%) of farmland and 572.74 mu of forest (37.17%) and other types of land. See Table 2-2 and Table 2-3 for more details.

Table 2-2: Detailed Impacts of Permanent Land Acquisition by Component

Component	Town	Village/ Community	Group	AHs	APs	Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)								
						Total	Farmland	In which		Forest	Homestead	Construction Land	Idle Land	Others
								Paddy Land	Dry Land					
Closure of landfill	Songtao Town	Baleng Community	3	9	28	16.98	13.43	2.22	11.21	2.27	1.28	0	0	0
		Shutai Community	6	24	70	81.27	30.63	4.65	25.98	25.19	0	25.45	0	0
		Tongzi Community	5	3	10	4.05	3.74	0	3.74	0.31	0	0	0	0
			12	23	75	48.09	28.19	6.1	22.09	19.9	0	0	0	0
		Wuxian Village	3	9	28	13.12	8.95	0	8.95	4.17	0	0	0	0
			7	148	433	160.4	132.9	27.06	105.84	27.5	0	0	0	0
			9	11	36	27.83	11.06	0	11.06	16.77	0	0	0	0
		<b>Sub-total</b>		227	680	351.74	228.9	40.03	188.87	96.11	1.28	25.45	0	0
Yannan Lake wetland	Yingjie Town	Qinglong Village	6	7	25	8.6	7.26	0	7.26	1.34	0	0	0	0
			7	13	50	43.05	10.13	0	10.13	13.56	3.58	15.78	0	0
		Longdang Village	2	30	116	114.65	72.97	26.34	46.63	19.58	8.24	13.86	0	0
		<b>Sub-total</b>		50	191	166.3	90.36	26.34	64.02	34.48	11.82	29.64	0	0
Binjiang Eco-dike	Songtao Town	Gaoyan Community	5	105	240	93.58	81.07	8.34	72.73	11.94	0	0	0	0.57
			6	119	268	76.72	69.96	21.68	48.28	6.76	0	0	0	0
			7	11	25	20.06	13.21	0	13.21	5.23	0	1.01	0	0.61
			8	13	30	20.84	14.2	1.73	12.47	6.23	0	0	0	0.41
			9	14	34	15.52	10.27	2.37	7.9	4.27	0	0.98	0	0
			10	15	33	15.98	9.25	2.47	6.78	5.25	0	0	0	1.48
			11	5	11	26.39	1.19	0	1.19	21.79	0	3.25	0.16	0
		Chahua Community	12	6	14	30.13	0	0	0	24.64	0	5.1	0	0.39
			2	25	88	37.2	13.48	1.4	12.08	16.46	5.62	0	0	1.64
			4	22	74	67.1	38.25	13.12	25.13	19.58	0	6.37	0	2.9
			5	10	32	30.4	6.12	0	6.12	21.51	0	0	2.37	0.4
			6	31	98	69.9	37.43	0	37.43	28.36	0	1.25	1.86	1
			8	4	12	15.4	4.2	1.2	3	8	1.2	0.8	0	1.2
		<b>Sub-total</b>		380	959	519.22	298.63	52.31	246.32	180.02	6.82	18.76	4.39	10.6
Urban Green Wedge	Songtao Town	Baleng Community	3	5	14	11.86	6.34	4.19	2.15	5.52	0	0	0	0
		Shutai Community	3	3	10	8.41	4.61	2.6	2.01	2.26	0	0	1.54	0
			6	7	25	24.46	10.79	3.58	7.21	9.25	0	0	0	4.42
		Zaishan Community	5	15	53	18.81	8.2	0	8.2	7.24	3.37	0	0	0
		Wuxian Village	9	22	65	46.59	20.34	5.23	15.11	26	0.25	0	0	0
			10	6	20	9.74	4.12	0	4.12	5.62	0	0	0	0
			11	14	41	27.11	12.84	3.58	9.26	10.68	0	0	3.59	0
			12	15	45	19.35	10.97	1.28	9.69	8.38	0	0	0	0
		Xiangshui Village	3	8	26	17.04	4.11	0	4.11	12.93	0	0	0	0
			4	31	172	95.63	35.17	11.34	23.83	50.96	2.09	0	7.41	0

			6	15	80	24.72	5.69	0	5.69	15.61	3.42	0	0	0
	Sub-total			141	551	303.72	123.18	31.8	91.38	154.45	9.13	0	12.54	4.42
Ziyang TVET Center	Songtao Town	Xiangshui Village	5	42	110	167	60.25	23.1	37.15	87.28	5.65	0	13.82	0
			6	16	83	33	11.65	3.71	7.94	20.4	0.95	0	0	0
	Sub-total			58	193	200	71.9	26.81	45.09	107.68	6.6	0	13.82	0
Total				856	2574	1540.98	812.97	177.29	635.68	572.74	35.65	73.85	30.75	15.02



Table 2-3: Permanent Land Acquisition by Villages and Groups

Town	Village/ Communi ty	Grou p	Affected Househo ld	Affected Populati on	Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)					
			(HH)	(person)	Total	Farmlan d	In which		Fore st	Other
Songtao Town	Baleng	3	14	42	28.84	19.77	6.41	13.36	7.79	1.28
	Zaishan	5	15	53	18.81	8.2	0	8.2	7.24	3.37
	Shutai	3	3	10	8.41	4.61	2.6	2.01	2.26	1.54
		6	31	95	105.73	41.42	8.23	33.19	34.44	29.87
	Tongzi	5	3	10	4.05	3.74	0	3.74	0.31	0
		12	23	75	48.09	28.19	6.1	22.09	19.9	0
	Wuxian	3	9	28	13.12	8.95	0	8.95	4.17	0
		7	148	433	160.4	132.9	27.06	105.84	27.5	0
		9	33	101	74.42	31.4	5.23	26.17	42.77	0.25
		10	6	20	9.74	4.12	0	4.12	5.62	0
		11	14	41	27.11	12.84	3.58	9.26	10.68	3.59
		12	15	45	19.35	10.97	1.28	9.69	8.38	0
	Gaoyan	5	105	240	93.58	81.07	8.34	72.73	11.94	0.57
		6	119	268	76.72	69.96	21.68	48.28	6.76	0
		7	11	25	20.06	13.21	0	13.21	5.23	1.62
		8	13	30	20.84	14.2	1.73	12.47	6.23	0.41
		9	14	34	15.52	10.27	2.37	7.9	4.27	0.98
		10	15	33	15.98	9.25	2.47	6.78	5.25	1.48
		11	5	11	26.39	1.19	0	1.19	21.79	3.41
		12	6	14	30.13	0	0	0	24.64	5.49
	Chahua	2	25	88	37.2	13.48	1.4	12.08	16.46	7.26
		4	22	74	67.1	38.25	13.12	25.13	19.58	9.27
		5	10	32	30.4	6.12	0	6.12	21.51	2.77
		6	31	98	69.9	37.43	0	37.43	28.36	4.11
		8	4	12	15.4	4.2	1.2	3	8	3.2
	Xiangshui	3	8	26	17.04	4.11	0	4.11	12.93	0
		4	31	172	95.63	35.17	11.34	23.83	50.96	9.5
		5	42	110	167	60.25	23.1	37.15	87.28	19.47
		6	31	163	57.72	17.34	3.71	13.63	36.01	4.37
Yingjie Town	Qinglong	6	7	25	8.6	7.26	0	7.26	1.34	0
		7	13	50	43.05	10.13	0	10.13	13.56	19.36
	Longdang	2	30	116	114.65	72.97	26.34	46.63	19.58	22.1
Total			856	2574	1540.9 8	812.97	177.2 9	635.68	572.7 4	155.2 7

## 2.2 State-owned Land Occupation (SLO)

19. A total of 1,183.8 mu of state-owned land will be occupied for the project, as presented in Table 2-4. The state-owned land includes urban construction land, river land, and land acquired before, see Appendix 2 for details.

Table 2-4: State-owned Land Occupation

Output	Component	SOL (mu)	Remarks
1	Improved management system for SZHTDZ Intelligent Park Platform (SMART systems)	40	See DDR in Appendix 2
2	A dental sector incubation center and A dental sector testing and inspection center	600	
	Binjiang Eco-dike	314.8	
	Landfill Closure	229	
Total		1183.8	

20. The closure of Ziyang Sanitary Landfill will involve land occupation (LO) of 229mu of stated owned land of Ziyang Urban Waste Treatment Plant (ZUWTP) and structure demolition of a total of 6,000m<sup>2</sup> of ZUWTP and Ziyang Centralized Medical Waste Disposal Center (ZCMWDC). The landfill will be closed in 2020. ZUWTP will stop its landfill operation except the leachate station.

## 2.3 Impact of Temporary Land Occupation

21. All temporary land use need has been considered in the LAR part, therefore, no additional temporary land use will be needed.

## 2.4 Residential House Demolition Impacts

22. The demolition of rural houses involves 7 villages (communities) with a total area of 39,610m<sup>2</sup>. 159 households with 603 people will be affected. The rural houses to be demolished are mainly made of brick and concrete. Impacts of HD sorted by components and villages are presented in Table 2-5 and Table 2-6, respectively.

**Table 2-5: Rural House Demolition Impact by Project Components**

Compone nt	Town)	Village/ Communit y	Gro up	AHs	APs	Total	Area of House Demolished (m <sup>2</sup> )				
							Brick- concret e	Brick- wood	Earth- wood	Storero om	Other s
Landfill Closure	Songtao Town	Baleng Community	3	3	14	720	700	20	0	0	0
	Sub-total			3	14	720	700	20	0	0	0
Yannan Wetland	Yingjie Town	Qinglong Village	7	13	50	3200	3200	0	0	0	0
		Longdang Village	2	40	159	12000	12000	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total			53	209	15200	15200	0	0	0	0
Binjiang Eco-dike	Songtao Town	Chahua Community	2	25	88	5000	5000	0	0	0	0
			8	4	12	800	800	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total			29	100	5800	5800	0	0	0	0
Urban Green wedge	Songtao Town	Baleng Community	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Shutai Community	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Wuxian Village	9	1	4	200	200	0	0	0	0
			10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Zaishan Community	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			5	15	53	3600	3400	200	0	0	0
			Xiangshui Village	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4		9	50	2200	2200	0	0	0	0
		6		15	80	3700	3700	0	0	0	0
		Sub-total			40	187	9700	9500	200	0	0
Ziyang TVET Center	Songtao Town	Xiangshui Village	5	32	86	7800	7800	0	0	0	0
			6	2	7	390	390	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total			34	93	8190	8190	0	0	0	0
Total				159	603	39610	39390	220	0	0	0

**Table 2-6: Rural Houses Demolition Impact by Villages and Groups**

Town	Village/Community	Group	AHs	APs	Total	Area of Houses to be Demolished (m <sup>2</sup> )			
						Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Others
Songtao Town	Baleng	3	3	14	720	700	20	0	0
	Chahua	2	25	88	5000	5000	0	0	0
		8	4	12	800	800	0	0	0
	Wuxian	9	1	4	200	200	0	0	0
	Zaishan	5	15	53	3600	3400	200	0	0
	Xiangshui	4	9	50	2200	2200	0	0	0
		5	32	86	7800	7800	0	0	0
Yingjie Town	Qinglong	6	17	87	4090	4090	0	0	0
		7	13	50	3200	3200	0	0	0
	Longdang	2	40	159	12000	12000	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>			159	603	39610	39390	220	0	0



Figure 2-1: Current Situation of Infrastructure and Houses to be Demolished

## 2.5 Non-Residential Structures Demolition Impacts

23. The ecological river embankment (Binjiang Eco-dike) component will affect 24 gravel plants along Tuojiang River, the TVET center component will affect a driving school, and Ziyang sanitary landfill closure component will affect ZUWTP and ZCMWDC. The 24 gravel plants occupy 251.94 mu of land leased from local farmers and the driving school occupies 3 mu of land leased from the farmers in the neighborhood. In total, 25,030m<sup>2</sup> (24,730 m<sup>2</sup> from 24 plants and 300m<sup>2</sup> from the driving school) of the structures will be demolished, 29 sets of processing equipment will be relocated, and 151 employees (149 from 24 plants and 2 from the driving school) will be affected.

Table 2-7: Affected Enterprises on Rural Collective Land

S/N	Business Person	Scope of Business	LO Area (mu)	License Obtained	Construction Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Quantity of Equipments (set)	Employee	Monthly Revenue (CNY 10,000)	Business status	Land Ownership
1	Yang Jiaju	River sand	3	No	900	1	3	48	Operating	collective
2	Liu Silu	Mell rubbles, construction debris	19	Yes	1500	2	10	24	Operating	collective
3	Luo Kang	Production of channel sands	40	No	2450	2	15	105	Operating	collective
4	He Dequan	Processing of construction debris	7	No	1000	1	2	/	Stoped	collective
5	Dong Hui	River sand and construction debris	24	No	1500	2	15	8	Operating	collective
6	Wu Wei	Yellow sand	7.94	Yes	980	1	8	70	Operating	collective
7	Qing Pinghua	Washed-out sand	8	Yes	1000	1	6	36	Operating	collective
8	Feng Shuai	Yellow sand	8	No	850	1	5	/	Stoped	collective
9	Liu Chengbin	Processing of rubbles	31.5	Yes	1800	2	12	36	Operating	collective
10	Wang Guo'an	Gravels and construction debris	8	Yes	800	1	3	2.4	Operating	collective
11	Wu Huaiquan	Processing of rubbles	6	Yes	900	1	3	6.3	Operating	collective
12	Wang Wenjun	Processing of rubbles	11	Yes		1	5	99	Operating	collective
13	Zhang Mingjian	Processing of rubbles	3	No	600	1	3	10.8	Operating	collective
14	Chen Mingjie	Processing of rubbles	4	No	750	1	5	54	Operating	collective
15	Li Liming	Processing of rubbles	5	No	820	1	6	72	Operating	collective
16	Wu Shaoquan	Processing of rubbles	4	No	800	1	4	6.3	Operating	collective
17	Liu Yanghong	Processing of rubbles	10	No	900	1	3	9	Operating	collective

18	Luo Mingjun	Yellow sand, construction debris	5	No	780	1	5	22.5	Operating	collective
19	Wu Jun	Processing of gravels	7	No	1000	1	8	31.5	Operating	collective
20	Li Yuehua	Yellow sand, construction debris	10	Yes	1200	1	7	23	Operating	collective
21	Wang Guo	Construction debris	/	No	800	1	9	60	Operating	collective
22	Zhang Wanrong	Processing of gravels	4	No	500	1	5	/	Stoped	collective
23	Liu Juying	Processing of gravels	22	Yes	2000	2	4	/	Stoped	collective
24	Wu Jiede	Yellow sand	4.5	No	900	1	3	/	Stoped	collective
25	Liu Zhijun	Driving School	3		300	0	2	0.5	Operating	collective
			254.94		25,030		151			

24. In addition, the component of closure of the Ziyang Sanitary Landfill in year 2020 will result in labor reemployment issues. Ziyang Sanitary Landfill is located in Dashiwan of Songtao Town of Yangjiang District of Ziyang City, which was constructed and operated in October 2005. It is planned to be closed in 2020 based on reaching full capacity. Ziyang Urban Garbage Treatment Plant is operating the landfill now. There are three companies working on the landfill, including (i) Ziyang Urban Waste Treatment Plant (ZUWTP); (ii) Ziyang Centralized Medical Waste Disposal Center (ZCMWDC); and (iii) Beijing Zhongquan Yuhua Cleaning Service Company (BZYCSC). A total of 73 workers who are working on the landfill from three companies will need reemployment.

25. A due diligence related to currently existing workers and potential affected ones due to the landfill closure has been conducted and a labor reemployment plan prepared in order to mitigate the impacts. See details in appendix 4.

## 2.6 Affected Ground Attachments

26. The ground attachments affected by the project are presented in table 2-8.

**Table 2-8: Affected Facilities and Ground Attachments**

Subproject	Item	Owner	Unit	Quantity
Landfill Closure	Wire	Electric power company	m	1200
	Transformer	Electric power company	pcs	3
	Telegraph pole	Village collective	pcs	25
	Farm truck	Village collective	m	1000
	Communication cable	Communication company	m	1000
	Cement yard	Landfill	m <sup>2</sup>	3000
	Management room	Landfill	m <sup>2</sup>	4500
	Well	Villagers	pcs	15
	Scattered trees	Villages	pcs	700
Yannan wetland	Wire	Electric power company	m	9000
	Transformer	Electric power company	pcs	18
	Telegraph pole	Village collective	pcs	200
	Farm truck	Village collective	m	10000
	Communication cable	Communication company	m	3000
	Well	Villagers	pcs	70
	Scattered trees	Villagers	pcs	5000
Binjiang Eco-dike	Wire	Electric power company	m	8000
	Transformer	Electric power company	pcs	32
	Telegraph pole	Village collective	pcs	100
	Farm truck	Village collective	m	5000
	Communication cable	Communication company	m	4000
	Abandoned well	State-owned	pcs	1
	Well	Villager	pcs	60
	Scattered trees	Villagers	pcs	10000
Urban Green wedge	Wire	Electric power company	m	11000
	Transformer	Electric power company	pcs	20
	Telegraph pole	Village collective	pcs	200

Subproject	Item	Owner	Unit	Quantity
	Farm truck	Village collective	m	6000
	Communication cable	Communication company	m	2500
	Well	Villagers	pcs	20
	Scattered trees	Villagers	pcs	2000
Ziyang TVET Center	Wire	Electric power company	m	6000
	Transformer	Electric power company	pcs	3
	Telegraph pole	Village collective	pcs	150
	Farm truck	Village collective	m	8000
	Communication cable	Communication company	m	2000
	Well	Villagers	pcs	40
	Scattered trees	Villagers	pcs	6000

## 2.7 Affected Population

27. The affected population by different types of land use impacts is presented in table 2-9.

**Table 2-9: Household and Population Affected by the Project**

Output	Component	PLA		Residential I HD		Affected by both LA and HD		Non-residential HD		LURT		Total (overlapped people deducted)	
		HH	Person	HH	Person	HH	Person	HH	Person	HH	Person	HHS	Persons
I	SZHTDZ Intelligent Park Platform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II	R&D platform center and testing and inspection center for the dental sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TVET center	58	193	34	93	34	93	1	2	0	0	59	195
III	Binjiang Eco-dike	380	959	29	100	29	100	24	149	0	0	404	1108
	Yannan Wetland	50	191	53	209	42	165	0	0	0	0	61	235
	Landfill Closure	227	680	3	14	3	14	3	73	0	0	230	753
	Ecological Green Wedge	141	551	40	187	40	187	0	0	587	1895	728	2446
Total		856	2574	159	603	148	559	28	224	587	1895	1482	4737

## 2.8 Affected Vulnerable Groups

28. Vulnerable groups refer to the poor (per capita income below the poverty line), five-guarantee households, the disabled, psychologically ill, women-headed households, etc. According to the survey, 88 households with 186 persons affected by the project are identified as vulnerable groups. During the resettlement plan implementation process, the IAs and PMO as well as relevant local government departments will provide supports to the affected vulnerable groups. See Table 2-10 for details, which will be finalized during the RP update.

**Table 2-10: Affected Vulnerable Groups (sorted by villages and groups)**

Town	Village	Group	Disabled People		Five Guarantees		Poverty		Women-head		Sub-total	
			AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Songtao Town	Shutai	6	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	5	8
		3	1	1	0	0	2	7	0	0	3	8
	Tongzi	12	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	4
	Baleng	3	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	3	3	8
	Zaishan	5	0	0	0	0	3	9	2	6	5	15
	Wuxian	7	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
		9	3	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	5	7
		10	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	2	5
		11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		12	2	2	1	1	3	10	1	3	7	16
	Gaoyan	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
		6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Town	Village	Group	Disabled People		Five Guarantees		Poverty		Women-head		Sub-total	
			AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
		7	2	2	0	0	3	10	0	0	5	12
		8	2	2	0	0	2	5	0	0	4	7
		9	0	0	1	1	4	13	0	0	5	14
		10	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	2	5
		12	1	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	7
	Chahua	2	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	2	5
		4	1	1	0	0	2	7	0	0	3	8
		5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		6	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	3	9
		8	2	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	4	6
	Xiangshui	3	2	2	0	0	2	5	1	4	5	11
		4	0	0	1	1	2	7	0	0	3	8
		6	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	3	3	8
Songtao Town	Qinglong	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Longdang	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total			27	27	14	14	39	121	8	24	88	186



### 3 Socioeconomic Characteristics

#### 3.1 Socioeconomic Conditions of Affected Project Areas

##### 3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Ziyang City

29. Located in the middle of Sichuan Basin, Ziyang was founded as a city in 2000 with one district (Yanjiang) and two counties (Anyue and Lezhi).

30. By the end of 2016, the total registered population of Ziyang reached 3.545 million, including 2.975 million of rural population. Ziyang had permanent residents of 2.541 million, including 1.018 million of permanent urban residents. The urbanization rate was 40.1%. In 2016, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Ziyang was CNY 94.34 billion.

31. The urban per capita disposable income of Ziyang was CNY 28,501; while the rural per capita disposable income was CNY 13,422. The urban per capita consumption expenditure was CNY 19,389; while the rural per capita consumption expenditure was CNY 10,358.

##### 3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Yanjiang District

32. Yanjiang District of Ziyang is located in the west of Ziyang City, with a total area of 1,632km<sup>2</sup>, Yanjiang District administrates 22 towns (townships) and 4 sub-districts.

33. By the end of 2016, the total registered population of Yanjiang District was 1.103 million, including 827,000 of rural population and 278,200 households. The GDP of Yanjiang District was CNY 44.55 billion in 2016. The rural per capita disposable income was CNY 13,609 and the urban per capita disposable income was CNY 28,719.

34. The villages affected by the Project are in the jurisdiction of Yanjiang District, and the IA of land acquisition and house demolition is the Management Committee of Ziyang Hi-tech Industrial Zone. Yanjiang District and the Hi-tech Industrial Zone have overlap areas and it needs coordination.

##### 3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Towns

###### (i) Songtao Town

35. With an area of 48km<sup>2</sup>, Songtao Town has 10 villages, 9 committees, 97 villager groups and 82 resident groups. By the end of 2016, Songtao Town had a total population of 39,239. The urban per capita disposable income was CNY 14,660 while the rural per capita net income was CNY 10,976.

###### (ii) Yingjie Town

36. Yingjie Town is located in the southwest part of Yanjiang District with an area of 84.3km<sup>2</sup>, Yingjie Town holds 19 villages and 205 villager groups. By the end of 2016, Yingjie Town had 10,198 households and population of 38,995.

##### 3.1.4 Socioeconomic Conditions of Affected Villages /Communities

37. In total, 10 villages/communities are affected by this Project, including two villages of Yingjie Town (Qinglong Village and Longdang Village) and eight villages (communities) of Songtao Town. See the table below for more details.

**Table 3-1: Statistics of Socioeconomic Conditions of Affected Villages (communities)**

Town	Village /Community	Households	Population	Labor Force (Person)	Migrant Workforce (person)	Per Household Population	Per Capita Farmland (mu)	Per Capital Net Income (CNY)
Songtao	Baleng	693	1384	650	270	1.99	0.30	13200
	Shutai	950	2600	1100	400	2.74	0.43	14780
	Zaishan	906	2858	1050	350	3.15	0.8	10680
	Wuxian	678	2310	1200	210	3.4	0.35	14800
	Xiangshui	400	1170	560	190	2.93	1.3	10250
	Tongzi	980	2886	1416	580	2.94	0.31	12900
	Gaoyan	1130	2993	1600	400	2.65	0.36	14800

Town	Village /Community	Households	Population	Labor Force (Person)	Migrant Workforce (person)	Per Household Population	Per Capita Farmland (mu)	Per Capital Net Income (CNY)
	Chahua	980	2906	1520	360	2.97	0.61	14800
Yingjie	Qinglong	460	1130	560	150	2.46	1.1	12000
	Longdang	450	1780	600	300	3.96	0.71	12500

### 3.2 Household Sampling Survey of APs

38. The permanent land acquisition and house demolition involves 10 communities of Songtao Town and Yingjie Town, where household sampling survey was conducted to learn their socioeconomic characteristics during RP preparation.

39. In total, 208 households affected by LAR were surveyed with questionnaires, with a sampling proportion of 24%. See figure 3-1 and table 3-2.



Figure 3-1: Meetings among Functional Departments and Field Survey by the Project Team

Table 3-2: Sampling Proportion of APs Survey

Component	Village/Group	Households Surveyed	Total Affected Households by LAR	Sampling Proportion	Population Surveyed	Females in Total Surveyed
Landfill Closure	Baleng/G 3; Shutai/G6; Wuxian/G3, 7; Tongzi/G5, 12	60	227	26.43%	245	47.76%
Yannan Wetland	Qinglong/G6, 7; Longdang/G2	24	61	39.34%	108	51.85%
Binjiang Eco-dike	Gaoyan/G5-12; Chahua/G2, 4, 5, 6, 8	63	380	16.58%	279	49.46%
Urban Green Wedge and TVET Center	Shutai/G3; Wuxian/G9-12; Zaishan/G5; Xiangshui/G3-6	61	199	30.65%	247	48.18%
Total		208	867	24%	879	49.03%

#### 3.2.1 Summary Demographic Characteristics of Sampled People

40. Summary of the survey data related to gender, labors, educational levels and age structures of 208 surveyed households is presented in Table 3-3. There is a total population of 879 in 208 households. Female persons accounted for 49%, and labors for 37.2%. Among 327



labors, 70.3% of them are working locally, while 29.7% are working outside Ziyang. Among 520 persons with age of between 16 and 60 years old, APs with educational level of junior middle school and higher accounted for 52.5%.

**Table 3-3: Summary of Survey Data on Affected Population**

Village	AHs	Sampled HHs	Gender			Labor force			Educational level (16 to 60 years)					Age Structure			
			Male	Female	Female (%)	Subtotal	Outside employment	Local employment	Junior	Senior	Junior middle	Primary school	Illiterate or semi-literate	0-6	7-15	16-60	Over 60
Baleng	14	14	29	28	49.12	20	5	15	1	3	15	15	2	6	6	36	9
Shutai	34	12	27	21	43.75	19	6	13	1	2	13	14	1	5	5	31	7
Zaishan	15	5	11	10	47.62	8	3	5	0	1	5	5	2	2	3	13	3
Wuxian	225	45	93	89	48.90	65	19	46	4	12	40	48	4	21	25	108	28
Xiangshui	112	30	62	60	49.18	44	13	31	2	8	25	32	4	14	18	71	19
Tongzi	26	15	32	30	48.39	23	6	17	2	3	16	15	3	6	7	39	10
Gaoyan	288	43	97	93	48.95	70	19	51	4	6	40	53	5	20	22	108	40
Chahua	92	20	45	44	49.44	37	14	23	2	3	19	24	3	9	10	51	19
Qinglong	20	10	21	22	51.16	16	5	11	1	2	15	4	3	5	6	25	7
Longdang	41	14	31	34	52.31	25	7	18	3	3	22	7	3	8	9	38	10
Total	867	208	448	431	49.03	327	97	230	20	43	210	217	30	96	111	520	152

41. The survey data are analyzed by each project component (since their locations differ), and the results are presented in following sections.

### 3.2.2 Sampling Survey of People Affected by Landfill Closure

42. Landfill Closure and Ecological Restoration will affect 7 villager groups of 4 villages (communities) in Songtao Town. A sampling survey was carried out in Songtao Town, see Table 3-2 for details.

43. To analyze the socioeconomic characteristics of local residents, stratified sampling was adopted. The sample size was determined to be 60, accounting for 26.43% of the total affected households in this subproject.

#### (i) Ethnicity and gender

44. There are 245 family members in 60 households, the average family size is 4.08. All of them are Han, including 117 females (47.76%). Most of females from 20 to 50 years old and work as migrant workers. Women staying at home are mostly engaged in agricultural activities and housework.

#### (ii) Age

45. Among 245 people, there are 24 kids aged 0-6 years old (9.80% of the total), 28 juveniles aged 7-17 years old (11.43%), 98 youths aged 18-40 years old (40%), 56 mid-aged people aged 41-60 years old (22.86%) and 39 old people aged 61 years old and more (15.92%).

#### (iii) Education level

46. There are 193 adults in total over 18 years old and the education level of them are as follows: illiterate (4.15%), primary school (40.93%), junior high school (41.55%), senior high school (8.29%), and college and above (5.18%).

**Table 3-4: Education Level of Surveyed Affected Population**

Education Level	Population	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	8	4.15%
Primary school	79	40.93%
Junior middle school	80	41.45%
Senior middle school	16	8.29 %

Education Level	Population	Percentage (%)
Junior college and above	10	5.18%
Total	193	100%

#### (iv) Housing area

47. The 60 HHs surveyed live mainly in houses made of brick and concrete, with 174.1m<sup>2</sup> of average housing area/HH and 42.64 m<sup>2</sup> of per capita housing area.

#### (v) Farmland

48. Among 60 HHs with 245 persons, 143 are agricultural residents and the others are registered as non-agricultural residents. Each household has 1.58 mu of farmland on average. Among the agricultural population, the per capita farmland area is 0.66 mu. Their farmland consists of dry land and paddy land, with crops for self-sufficiency, including corn, potato and rice.

#### (vi) Family income and expenditure

49. Survey results show that the per capita net income is CNY 8,795 while the annual family net income is CNY 37,204 on average. In total family income, the agricultural income accounts for 4.33% only. Most of the residents do not live on farming for years. Wage and salary income account for 84.07% of their total income.

50. It is concluded that the main income source of the residents in the affected area are wages. Women are no longer restricted to houseworks, they go out to work in factories like men.

51. Averagely, the annual family expenditure is CNY 19,411, with agricultural expenditure accounting for 1.79% (mainly costs of pesticides, chemical fertilizers and seeds), living expenditures accounting for 92.2%, education spending accounting for 4.96% and medical expenditure accounting for 1.05%.

**Table 3-5: Family Income and Expenditure**

	Item	Amount (CNY)	Per Capita (CNY)	Proportion (%)
Annual family income	Agricultural income	1626	384.40	4.33%
	Wages from work	31570	7463.36	84.07%
	Business income	443	104.73	1.18%
	Other income (social security income, etc)	3913	925.06	10.42%
	Total	37552	8877.54	100%
Annual household expenditure	Expenditure on agricultural production	348	82.27	1.79%
	Living expenditure	17925	4237.59	92.2%
	Education expenditure	964	227.90	4.96%
	Medical expenditure	204	48.23	1.05%
	Total	19441	4595.98	100%
Annual net income		37204	8795.27	

### 3.2.3 Sampling Survey of People Affected by Yannan Wetland Component

52. Yannan Lake Water Environmental Treatment and Wetland Restoration affect Qinglong Village and Longdang Village of Yingjie Town. A sampling survey was carried out in Yingjie Town. See Table 3-2 for more details.

53. To analyze the socioeconomic characteristics of local residents, stratified sampling was adopted (sampling proportion: 20%). The sample size was determined as 24, accounting for 39.34% of the total affected households in this subproject.

#### (i) Ethnicity and gender

54. There are 108 family members (56 females, accounts for 47.76%) in 24 households; the average family size is 4.5. All of them are Han.

#### (ii) Age

55. The average age of all members in 24 families is 54.67 years old. Among the 108 people,

there are 13 kids aged 0-6 years old (12.04% of the total), 16 juveniles aged 7-17 years old (14.81%), 40 youths aged 18-40 years old (37.04%), 22 mid-aged people aged 41-60 years old (20.37%) and 17 old people aged 61 years old and more (15.74%).

### **(iii) Education level**

56. There are 79 adults in total over 18 years old in 24 families and their education levels are: illiterate (6.33%), primary school (18.99%), junior middle school (58.23%), senior middle school (8.86%) and junior college and above (7.59%).

**Table 3-6: Statistics on Education Level of Surveyed Affected Population**

<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Illiterate	5	6.33%
Primary school	15	18.99%
Junior middle school	46	58.23%
Senior middle school	7	8.86%
Junior college and above	6	7.59%
Total	79	100%

### **(iv) Housing area**

57. The 24 HHs surveyed live mainly in houses made of brick and concrete, with 310.33 m<sup>2</sup> of average housing area/HH and 68.96m<sup>2</sup> of per capita housing area.

### **(v) Farmland**

58. Among 24 HHs with 108 persons, 84 are agricultural residents and the others are registered as non-agricultural residents. Each household has 2.6 mu of farmland on average. Among the agricultural population, the per capita farmland area is 0.48 mu. Their farmland consists of dry land and paddy land, with crops for self-sufficiency, including corn, potato and rice.

### **(vi) Family income and expenditure**

59. Survey results show that the per capita net income is CNY 20,331 while the annual family net income is CNY 86,004 on average. In total family income, the agricultural income accounts for 9.37% only. Most of the residents do not live on farming for years. Wage and salary income account for 44.4% of their total income, and other income such as social security accounts for 24.59%.

60. The total annual family expenditure is CNY 58,720, with agricultural expenditure accounting for 1.91% (mainly costs of pesticides, chemical fertilizers and seeds), living expenditures accounting for 69.71%, education spending accounting for 18.81% and medical expenditure accounting for 9.57%.

**Table 3-7: Family Income and Expenditure**

Item		Amount (CNY)	Per Capiat (CNY)	Structural Proportion (%)
Annual family income Annual family income	Agricultural income	8164	1930.02	9.37%
	Income from aquaculture and poultry farming	10525	2488.18	12.08%
	Wages income	38684	9145.15	44.40%
	Business income	8329	1969.03	9.56%
	Other income (social security income, etc)	21424	5064.78	24.59%
	Total	87126	20597.16	100%
Annual household expenditure	Expenditure for agricultural production	1122	265.25	1.91%
	Living expenditure	40934	9677.07	69.71%
	Education expenditure	11045	2611.11	18.81%
	Medical expenditure	5620	1328.61	9.57%
	Total	58720	13881.80	100%
Annual net income		86004	20331.91	

### 3.2.4 Sampling Survey of People affected by Binjiang Eco-dike

61. The permanent land acquisition and house demolition here involves in 2 communities of Songtao Town. See Table 3-2 for more details.

62. Stratified sampling was adopted and 63 effective samples of affected families are taken from affected villages, accounting for 16.58% of total affected families under this Subproject. See below for details:

#### (i) Ethnicity and gender

63. The 63 families surveyed have total population of 279, 4.43 persons per family on average. All of them are Han people, including 138 females (49.46%). The proportion of women aged 20 to 50 years old working outside has increased significantly, while aged women are staying at home and get engaged in agricultural activities, housework or assist raise poultries, etc.

#### (ii) Age

64. The age of householders of the 63 families surveyed is 58.25 years old on average. Among the 279 people, there are 29 kids aged 0-6 years old (10.39% of the total), 35 juveniles aged 7-17 years old (12.54%), 92 youths aged 18-40 years old (32.97%), 63 mid-aged people aged 41-60 years old (22.58%) and 60 old people aged 61 years old and more (21.51%).

#### (iii) Education level

65. The statistics on education level of adults (215 adults in total over 18 years old) in the 63 families surveyed are as follows: illiterate (4.65%), primary school (48.84%), junior middle school (37.21%), senior middle school (5.58%) and junior college and above (3.72%).

**Table 3-8: Statistics on Education Level of Surveyed Affected Population**

Education Level	Population	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	10	4.65%
Primary school	105	48.84%
Junior middle school	80	37.21%
Senior middle school	12	5.58%
Junior college and above	8	3.72%
Total	63	100%

#### (iv) Housing area

66. The houses of the 279 people of the 63 families surveyed are mainly houses of brick-concrete structure with per household housing area of 200.95 m<sup>2</sup> and per capita housing area of 45.38 m<sup>2</sup>.

### (v) Farmland resources

67. Among the 279 people of the 63 families surveyed, 132 are agricultural population and the others have transferred from agricultural population to non-agricultural population. Each household has 1.83mu of farmland on average. Among the agricultural population, the per capita farmland area is 0.48mu and the farmland mainly consists of dry land and paddy land, with crops including mainly corn, potato and rice, which are planted as daily food of these people.

### (vi) Family income and expenditure

68. Statistics on the 279 people of the 63 families surveyed show that the per capita net income is CNY 10,906 while the annual net family income is 46,134 on average. In the total family income, the agricultural income accounts for 2.27%, and the reasons include mainly the little farmland area available here and the fact that few families carry out farming activities any longer and the crops planted on the farmland are mainly used as daily food of these families but not for sale. The main sources of agricultural income are planting of cash crops and getting engaged in aquaculture or poultry farming. In the family income, wages account for 71.35%, and the other income (mainly social security income of landless farmers) accounts for 26.38%.

69. The total annual family expenditure is CNY 27,480, with agricultural expenditure accounting for 0.24% (mainly costs of pesticides, chemical fertilizers and seeds), living expenditures accounting for 86.97%, education spending accounting for 0.69% and medical expenditure accounting for 12.1%.

Table 3-9: Family Income and Expenditure

	Item	Amount (CNY)	Per Capita (CNY)	Structural Proportion (%)
Annual family income	Agricultural income	1049	247.99	2.27%
	Wages from work	32964	7792.91	71.35%
	Business income	0	0.00	0%
	Other income (social security income, etc)	12188	2881.32	26.38%
	Total	46200	10921.99	100%
Annual household expenditure	Expenditure on agricultural production	66	15.60	0.24%
	Living expenditure	23899	5649.88	86.97%
	Education expenditure	190	44.92	0.69%
	Medical expenditure	3325	786.05	12.1%
	Total	27480	6496.45	100%
Annual net income		46134	10906.39	

### 3.2.5 Sampling Survey of People affected by Urban Green Wedge and TVET Center

70. The permanent land acquisition and house demolition here involves in 8 village groups from 4 villages (communities) of Songtao Town, which makes Songtao Town the area where the social survey is made. It should be noted that the vocational education center affects 5 and 6 groups of Xiangshui Village, which coincides with the sampling of Chengnan Green Wedge Project.

71. Stratified sampling was adopted and 61 effective samples of affected families are taken from affected village, accounting for 33.20% of total affected families under these 2 subprojects. See below for more details:

#### (i) Ethnicity and gender

72. The 61 families surveyed under the green urban wedge component have total population of 247, 4.05 persons per family on average. All of them are Han people, including 119 females (48.18%).

73. The proportion of females aged 20 to 50 years old working outside is significant, while those aged women are staying at home and get engaged in agricultural activities, housework or assist raise poultries, etc.

## **(ii) Age**

74. The age of householders of the 61 families surveyed is 52.93 years old on average. Among the 247 people, there are 22 kids aged 0-6 years old (8.91% of the total), 31 juveniles aged 7-17 years old (12.55%), 88 youths aged 18-40 years old (35.63%), 52 mid-aged people aged 41-60 years old (21.05%) and 54 old people aged 61 years old and more (21.86%).

## **(iii) Education level**

75. The statistics on education level of adults (194 adults in total over 18 years old) in the 61 families surveyed are as follows: illiterate (4.12%), primary school (44.33%), junior middle school (36.60%), senior middle school (11.34%) and junior college and above (3.61%).

**Table 3-10: Statistics on Education Level of Surveyed Affected Population**

Education Level	Population	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	8	4.12%
Primary school	86	44.33%
Junior middle school	71	36.60%
Senior middle school	22	11.34%
Junior college and above	7	3.61%
Total	194	100%

## **(iv) Housing area**

76. The houses of the 247 people of the 61 families surveyed are mainly houses of brick-concrete structure with per household housing area reaching 204.18 m<sup>2</sup> and per capita housing area reaching 50.43 m<sup>2</sup>.

## **(v) Farmland resources**

77. Among the 247 people of the 61 families surveyed, 180 are agricultural population and the others have transferred from agricultural population to non-agricultural population. Each household has 2.85mu of farmland on average. Among the agricultural population, the per capita farmland area is 0.64mu and the farmland mainly consists of dry land and paddy land, with crops including mainly corn, potato and rice, which are planted as daily food of these people.

## **(vi) Family income and expenditure**

78. Statistics on the 247 people of the 61 families surveyed show that the per capita net income is CNY 9,396 while the annual family income is 39,747 on average. In the total family income, the agricultural income accounts for 7.95%, and the reasons include mainly the little farmland area available here and the fact that few families carry out farming activities any longer and the crops planted on the farmland are mainly used as daily food of these families but not for sale. The main sources of agricultural income are planting of cash crops and getting engaged in aquaculture or poultry farming. In the family income, wages account for 72.94%, the business income accounts for 1.18% only, and the other income (mainly social security income of landless farmers) accounts for 16.66%.

79. Thus, it is clear that the main sources of income of residents in the affected area are wages from labor service or outside or income from services provided. In which, the income from work or service are in consistency with local industrial structure. Agricultural activities and labor service share importance in creating income. Women are no longer restricted to their families only, they go out to work in factories like men.

80. The total annual family expenditure is CNY 17,557, with agricultural expenditure accounting for 10.21% (mainly costs of pesticides, chemical fertilizers and seeds), living expenditures accounting for 67.28%, education spending accounting for 19.36% and medical expenditure accounting for 3.15%.



**Table 3-11: Family Income and Expenditure**

Item		Amount (CNY)	Per Capita (CNY)	Proportion (%)
Annual family income	Agricultural income	3302	780.61	7.95%
	Wages from work	30299	7162.88	72.94%
	Business income	1018	240.66	2.45%
	Other income (social security income, etc)	6921	1636.17	16.66%
	Total	41540	9820.33	100%
Annual household expenditure	Expenditure on agricultural production	1793	423.88	10.21%
	Living expenditure	11812	2792.43	67.28%
	Education expenditure	3399	803.55	19.36%
	Medical expenditure	553	130.73	3.15%
	Total	17557	4150.59	100%
Annual net income		39747	9396.45	

### 3.3 Survey on the Resettlement Willingness

81. A questionnaire survey has been carried out on resettlement willingness. 208 questionnaires have been collected effectively, including 60 on the landfill subproject, 24 on the Yannan Lake subproject, 63 on the ecological river embankment subproject, and 61 on the green urban wedge subproject.

82. The Project was not well known in the project areas until the survey and subsequent consultations. AHs were asked whether they support the project (after informing about the project).

83. The survey result shows that 95% of the respondents support the project after being surveyed or informed.

84. Most of the respondents are willing to accept land acquisition and resettlement. Cash compensation and social security coverage for LA, cash compensation and centralized resettlement for HD are acceptable to them.

85. However, at the time of survey some respondents did not yet fully agree to LAR. For landfill subproject, 3.33% of the respondents did not agree to land acquisition and 5% did not agree to house demolition and relocation. For Yannan Lake wetland subproject, 16.67% of the respondents did not agree to house demolition and relocation. They were skeptical about the availability of the compensation funds. These issues were discussed during consultations during the draft RP preparation and will be further confirmed during the RP update. The EA has confirmed that they will provide counterpart funds to implement the LAR.

86. See Table 3-12 for more information about resettlement willingness based on the survey.

**Table 3-12: Resettlement Willingness Survey**

S/N	Questions	Options	Structural Proportion in Subprojects (%)			
			Landfill	Yannan Wetland	Binjiang Eco-dike	Urban Green Wedge and TVET Center
1	Are you clear about the ADB financed Ziyang Green Zone Project?	(1) Yes	13.3	33.33	9.52	8.20
		(2) Not so clear	46.67	25	19.05	55.74
		(3) No	40.03	41.67	71.43	36.06
2	Are you supportive to construction of the Project?	(1) Yes	96.67	100	95.24	95.72
		(2) No	0	0	0	0
		(3) I don't care	3.33	0	4.76	3.28
3	How do you think the Project will benefit the local people? (multiple choices)	(1) More convenient traffic	16.67	16.67	14.29	24.60
		(2) Improved environment	93.33	41.67	80.95	62.30
		(3) More jobs	46.67	8.33	4.76	13.11
		(4) Improved living standard	30	16.67	4.76	11.48
		(5) Others	0	25	0	8.20
4	Will you agree if your land shall be requisitioned?	(1) Yes	95	83.33	98.41	95.72
		(2) No	3.33	16.67	0	0
		(3) I don't care	1.67	0	1.59	3.28
5	What kind of resettlement would you like if your land shall be requisitioned?	(1) Money	46.67	50	71.43	72.13
		(2) Land adjustment	3.33	16.67	0	3.28
		(3) Social security	50	33.33	28.57	31.15
		(4) Others	0	0	0	0
6	Will you agree if your house shall be demolished?	(1) Yes	95	66.67	100	96.72
		(2) No	5	16.67	0	3.28
		(3) I don't care	0	16.66	0	0
7	What kind of resettlement would you like if your house shall be relocated under the Project?	(1) Money	73.33	33.33	42.86	63.93
		(2) Scattered resettlement	0	8.33	0	0
		(3) Centralized resettlement	26.67	33.33	57.14	34.43
		(4) Others	0	25.01	0	1.64
8	How do you think you will be adversely influenced by the land acquisition and demolition under the Project?	(1) No adverse effects	55.01	33.33	52.38	29.51
		(2) Impaired traffic due to engineering construction	8.33	8.33	28.57	6.56
		(3) Possible economic losses due to house demolition	23.33	25.01	14.29	26.23
		(4) Possibly reduced income due to land acquisition	13.33	0	4.76	21.31
		(5) Other adverse influences	0	33.33	0	16.39
9	Which one do you prefer if you want to get stable income after land acquisition?	(1) Career training and guidance provided by the government	25	16.67	57.14	16.39
		(2) Job information provided by the government	16.67	16.66	0	13.11
		(3) Job resettlement	8.33	0	4.76	40.98
		(4) I don't want any of these.	50	66.67	38.1	29.52
10	Which do you like if the government provides career training for free (multiple choices)?	(1) Start my small-scale business	8.33	8.33	9.52	24.59
		(2) Housekeeping	20	16.67	0	13.11
		(3) Skills of crop farming, aquaculture and poultry farming	10	0	0	9.84
		(4) Skills of construction	33.33	33.33	4.76	14.75
		(5) Food and beverage	28.34	33.33	9.52	3.28
		(6) Others	0	8.34	76.2	34.43
11	Do you know how to appeal if your legal rights and benefits are infringed during land acquisition and demolition?	(1) Yes	100	91.67	88.89	72.13
		(2) No	0	8.33%	11.11	27.87



### 3.4 Gender Analysis of LAR Impacts

87. The survey in project area shows that women share equal legal powers with men in the affected areas, including the rights for farmland contracting, education, birth control and election. Most of the women interviewed believe that they have the same decision-making power with the men and they can choose to go out for work or start their own business on their free will. Along with flowing of the rural labor force, the male and female labor forces in the family have changed from the traditional mode of “man in charge of the outside affairs and woman in charge of the house affairs” to the current situation of both man and woman equally undertaking affairs inside and outside of the house, although to different extents. Generally, the proportion of women engaged in agricultural and family affairs is slightly higher than that of men engaged in the same.

88. As for land ownership, the situation in the affected areas under the Project is similar with that in other places of China. If land acquisition, demolition and resettlement are involved, the corresponding compensation shall be equally distributed among women and men of each affected family. See Table 3-13 and Table 3-14 for more details.

89. According to the survey and FGDs, most of the women support the Project. The employment opportunities the Project create will enable more women enter the workforce.

**Table 3-13: Analysis on Women's Rights in Project Area**

S/N	Indicator	Results of Analysis
1	Legal rights and interests of women	Women have the same legal rights and interests with men according to Chinese laws, even though some women haven't realized it.
2	Social status of women	Women in the affected areas under the Project have good social status and all the major events of the family are decided jointly by the husband and the wife upon negotiation. However, man attends, on behalf of the family, important meetings of the village, and women have her right to affect the decision made by the man on the meeting.
3	Rights and interests on land and properties	Women have the same rights. The situation in the affected areas under the Project is similar with that in other places of China. That is, when a girl gets married, the land assigned to her before such marriage will be left to her parents' home and she will get a share in the land assigned to her husband's family. If land acquisition, demolition and resettlement are involved, the corresponding compensation shall be equally distributed among women and men of each affected family.
4	Rights on collective properties	Women share equal rights with men.
5	Life and gender	There is no restriction on gender. However, in the countryside of China, women are mainly engaged in housework, together with some agricultural activities within their ability. Most of men are engaged in work out of their hometown. Generally, the working hours of women are 1.2 times of that of men. A lot of young women are working out of their hometown.
6	Contribution to family income	Revenue by women mainly comes from their work out of hometown and their family sideline production, which accounts for nearly 35% of their family income.
7	Status in family	Women have the equal voice with men. When men are working far away from their hometown, women need to make her decision on a lot of events.
8	Education	Girls have the same right to get education with boys. If the kids study hard, the parents will try their best to support their study.
9	Health conditions	Women are in good health condition and show no significant difference in nutrition with men. However, the proportion of medical expenses in the family expenditures is increasing, which may worsen the burden on women.
10	Village and governmental agencies	Women representatives exist in most village committees. Women have good informal network in the village or villages or groups. Women can select or be selected as members of the village committee; the local government has attached great important to the development of women, especially in the aspect of poverty relief.
11	General assessment and main risks	Women in the affected area have good status without any restriction on gender or role. Although women have low participation in decision-making of public affairs of the village collective, they can express their opinions by various ways (such as through male members of their family)

**Table 3-14: Gender Analysis on LAR**

S/N	Key areas	Gender Concerns in LAR	Countermeasures to mitigate risks
1	Land, properties and compensation right	Women may be more severely affected by land acquisition, house demolition or resettlement than men considering that women are undertaking more burdens and housework in agricultural activities.	(1) Men and women share equal rights in compensation and resettlement; (2) Provide cash compensation or improve quality of residual land or adjust crops.
2	Restoration of production and income after land acquisition	After land acquisition, women may face more challenges than men in the process of getting a new job and new income. Loss of agricultural income may impair the status and voice of women in their family.	(1) Women will get compensation for land acquisition equally with men; (2) In addition to monetary compensation, other measures will be taken to help women recover income (women will enjoy priority in construction jobs under the Project, skill training and follow-up supports); (3) At least 30% of jobs in project will be offered to women.
3	Increased gender inequality	The Project will not result in gender inequality. However, since women undertake more in agricultural activities and housework, they may be more adversely affected by land acquisition and demolition than men.	The sufficient compensation will be provided to help women modify the planting structure (such as, plant more cash crops) to increase income; skill training and job opportunities will be offered to women. Monitoring will be conducted.
4	Community network system	The Project does not affect the social network.	No impact.
5	Impaired health/increased social problems	No severe impact will be generated under the Project. However, some severely affected households and the vulnerable groups may have difficulties.	The women's federation and the civil affairs department will provide assistance to mitigate health risks. Monitoring will be conducted.

## 4 Legal Framework and Policies

### 4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies

90. The RP of the Project has been prepared and will be implemented in line with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Sichuan Province and Ziyang Municipality, and ADB's requirements on involuntary resettlement in its SPS (2009). During the updating of RP based on the detailed design and DMS, updated or renewed relevant laws or regulations applicable to the LAR of the project will be taken into account and incorporated in the updated RP. See Table 4-1 for applicable laws, regulations and policies.

**Table 4-1: Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies**

Level	Policy document	Effective date
PRC	Land Administration Law of the PRC	2004-8-28
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Public Hearing on Land and Resources (MLR [2004] No.22)	2004-5-1
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	2004-10-21
	Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SC [2006] No.29)	2006-4-10
	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	2006-11-7
	Property Law of the PRC	2007-3-16
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)	2007-4-28
	Notice on Improving the Fiscal Discounting Policy for Small-amount Secured Loans to Promote Women's Employment and Business Startup (CJF [2009] No.72)	2009-7-27
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	2010-6-26
Sichuan Province	Implementation Measures of the the "Land Administration Law of the PRC" in Sichuan Province (executed since July 27, 2012)	2012-7-27
	Notice of the General Office of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government Transmitting Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China on Adjusting the Compensation and Resettlement Standards for Land Acquisition and Other Issues (CBH [2008] No. 73)	2008
	Notice of the General Office of Sichuan Provincial People's Government on Further Improving the Social Security Work for Land-acquired Farmers"(CBF [2008] No. 1)	2008
	Implementation Measures for the "Rural Land Contracting Law of the People's Republic of China" in Sichuan Province (passed on 29 Nov 2007)	2007-11-29
	Notice of the General Office of Sichuan Provincial People's Government on Further Regulating the Orderly Transfer of Right to Contracted Rural Land" (CBF [2009] No. 39)	2009
Ziyang Municipality	Provisional Method on Procedures for Land Acquisition in Ziyang City (Ziyang Municipal People's Government Decree No. 1, March 15, 2001)	2001-3-15
	Ziyang Municipal People's Government's "Approval for Uniform Annual Output Value Criteria for Land Acquisition in Yanjiang District" (ZFH [2014] No. 312, November 26, 2014)	2014-11-26
	Notice of Yanjiang District People's Government on further clarifying and standardizing compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments on land acquisition in Yanjiang District" (Ziyanfufa [2017] No. 18, November 24, 2017)	2017-11-24
	Notice of the People's Government of Ziyang Municipality on the "Adjustment of the Policies on the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses in Ziyang Central City" (Qifu [2015] No. 12, May 5, 2015)	2015-5-5
	Ziyang Municipal People's Government's "Agreed Matters Concerning the Implementation of Social Security Policies for Land-expropriated Farmers" (Qifu [2011] No. 42, January 6, 2011)	2011-1-6

Level	Policy document	Effective date
	Notice of Ziyang Municipal People's Government on the Confirmation of Unregistered Buildings in the Housing Acquisition of Ziyang Central City" (Zhaofu [2015] No. 14)	2015
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	2009-6

## 4.2 Relevant PRC Laws and Regulations

### ***Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004)***

91. Any organization or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the land utilization owned by the State according to the law.

92. Article 44: Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

93. Whereas agricultural land is converted into construction purposes as part of the efforts to implement the general plans for the utilization of land within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, villages and market towns, it shall be approved batch by batch according to the annual plan for the use of land by the organs that approved the original general plans for the utilization of land. The specific projects within the scope of land approved for conversion shall be approved by the people's governments of cities or counties.

94. Article 47: In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land.

95. Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

### ***Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)***

96. Agricultural resettlement. When rural collective land out of urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be first provided with necessary arable land using mobile collective land, contracted land turned over by contractors and arable land arising from land development so that they continue to pursue agricultural production.

97. Reemployment resettlement. Conditions shall be created actively to provide free labor skills training to land-expropriated farmers and place them to corresponding jobs. Under equal conditions, land users shall first employ land-expropriated farmers. When rural collective land within urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the urban employment system and a social security system established for them.

98. Dividend distribution resettlement. When any land with long-term stable income is to be used for a project, the affected rural collective economic organization may become a project shareholder with compensation fees for land acquisition or rights to use construction land in consultation with the land user. The rural collective economic organization and rural households will receive dividends as agreed.

99. Non-local resettlement. If basic production and living conditions are not available locally to land-expropriated farmers, non-local resettlement may be practiced under the leadership of the government in consultation with the rural collective economic organization and rural households.

***Provisions on information disclosure and supervision:***

100. Land acquisition approval shall be disclosed. For any land acquired with approval according to law, the Ministry of Land and Resources, and provincial land and resources department shall disclose land acquisition approval to the public through mass media except where any state secret is involved. The county (municipal) land and resources bureau shall disclose land acquisition approval to the affected village.

***Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)***

101. Basic farmland shall be protected strictly, because basic farmland is the basis for national food safety. Once identified, basic farmland shall not be occupied by any organization or individual, or not be reused without the approval of the State Council. Any basic farmland occupied after approval shall be compensated for at the highest applicable rate.

102. Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition. County-level and above local people's governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local people's governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land.

103. Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local people's governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local people's governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local people's governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for farmers affected by land acquisition as soon as possible.

104. Improving land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the farmers affected by land acquisition shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

105. Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired

land shall not be used forcibly. The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision.

***Guidelines on Improvement of Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)***

106. Improvement of employment training and social security for LEFs shall be an important part of land acquisition institutional reform. Local governments at all levels shall strengthen employment training and social security, include LEF employment issues in economic and social development plans, and annual plans, establish social security institutions suited to the characteristics and needs of LEFs, take effective measures to secure employment training and social security funds, promote LEFs' employment and integration into urban society, and ensure that LEFs' living standards are not reduced due to land acquisition and that their long-term livelihoods are secured.

107. Define the scope, highlight the key points and make unified planning. Subjects of employment training and social security for LEFs shall mainly be registered agricultural population losing all or most of land due to the unified acquisition of rural collective land by the government and having the right to contract rural collective land upon land acquisition. To do a good job in employment training and social security for LEFs, new LEFs should be the key group, LEFs of labor age be key subjects of employment training, and elderly LEFs be key subjects of social security. During implementation, all localities shall plan new and old issues of employment training and social security for LEFs in a unified manner based on local conditions, and the affordability of local public finance, village collectives and farmers. For eligible new LEFs, the government shall make employment training arrangements and implement appropriate social security policies upon land acquisition. Employment training and social security issues of former LEFs shall also be addressed properly.

108. Conduct classified guidance based on conditions within and out of urban planning areas. Within urban planning areas, local governments shall include LEFs in the urban employment system and establish social security institutions. Out of urban planning areas, local governments shall ensure that cultivated land or jobs is/are reserved for LEFs within their administrative jurisdictions, and that LEFs are included in the rural social security system. LEFs in areas without adequate production and living conditions shall be relocated and included in the social security system of destinations.

109. Promote the employment of LEFs. A market-oriented employment mechanism should be stuck to, urban and rural employment planned in a unified manner, jobs developed in multiple ways, the employment environment improved, enterprises, public institutions and communities encouraged to absorb LEFs, and LEFs supported to find jobs and start up businesses themselves. Within urban planning areas, LEFs shall be included in the uniform unemployment registration system and urban employment service system. Unemployed LEFs may go through unemployment registration with local public employment service agencies, which shall provide employment consulting, guidance, training and referral services to LEFs so that LEFs of labor age and willing to get employed are employed as soon as possible. Unemployed LEFs of labor age and willing to get employed shall be entitled to supporting policies on employment promotion and reemployment.

110. Ascertain the responsibility for LEF employment and resettlement. The government shall develop public welfare jobs actively to place LEFs with employment difficulties and urge and direct land users to employ LEFs with priority. Employment modes may include that land users offer jobs and enter into labor contracts with LEFs directly, or that land users, employment service agencies and LEFs enter into a contract together.

111. Strengthen training for LEFs. Within urban planning areas, all localities shall develop vocational training programs suited to LEFs, and help LEFs get employed by various means, such as order-based training. Out of urban planning areas, all localities shall give vocational training to LEFs actively to improve their employment competitiveness and ability to start up business.

112. Secure basic and long-term livelihoods. All localities shall secure basic and long-term livelihoods of LEFs by various means based on practical conditions. For LEFs within urban planning areas, measures for maintaining basic living standards and old age security shall be developed based on local economic level and for different age groups. LEFs entitled to minimum living security for urban residents shall be included in the minimum living security system for urban residents. In areas where trials on urban medical assistance institutions have begun, LEFs eligible for medical assistance shall be included in the scope of medical assistance. In areas where conditions permit, LEFs shall be included in social insurance for urban enterprise employees, such as endowment, medical and unemployment insurance, to solve their basic living security issues through the prevailing urban social security system. In areas where rural social endowment insurance institutions have been established, trials on new-type rural cooperative medical institutions are ongoing, and rural minimum living security institutions are implemented, LEFs out of urban planning areas shall be included in the scope of security. In areas where the above institutions have not been established, local governments may secure LEFs' basic livelihoods by various means provided necessary old age support and medical services and include eligible LEFs in local social assistance.

113. Determine security levels rationally. All localities shall fix social security standards for LEFs rationally on the principles of policy integration, fiscal affordability, living standard maintenance and feasibility. Basic living and old age security standards for LEFs shall not be less than local minimum living security standards.

114. Secure employment training and social security funds. Funds for the employment training of LEFs shall be disbursed from local finance; funds for social security shall be disbursed from resettlement subsidies and land compensation fees for land acquisition approved by local governments. In areas where conditions permit, local finance and collective economy shall strengthen support for LEFs to cover urban and rural social insurance.

***Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Improvement of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)***

115. Subjects, rates and fund-raising method of social security for land-expropriated farmers shall be subject to prior disclosure and public hearing to protect their rights of information and participation. Labor and social security, and land and resources departments should work effectively to ensure the proper implementation of social security for land-expropriated farmers.

116. All income from the transfer of the right to use state-owned land shall entered local treasuries and disbursed from land transfer income under local budgets. Social security costs for land-expropriated farmers shall be transferred fully to the special account and entered the individual or pooling account within 3 months of approval of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program.

***Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improvement of Land Acquisition Management (MLR [2010] No.238)***

117. (1) Apply uniform AAOV rates and location-based overall land prices for land acquisition in all aspects. Fixing uniform AAOV rates and location-based overall land prices for land acquisition are an important measure for improving land acquisition compensation mechanism and realizing equal price for equal land, and an essential requirement for increasing compensation rates for land acquisition and protecting farmers' rights and interests. These rates shall be complied with strictly for rural collective land acquired for all types of construction. For any new construction project, strict control shall be exercised upon land use pre-examination to ensure that land acquisition compensation fees are calculated according to the published uniform AAOV rates and location-based overall land prices for land acquisition

and are included in the budgetary estimates in full. If the construction land located in an area with the same AAOV or location-based overall land price, the level compensation for land acquisition shall be largely consistent, so as to realize equal compensation for equal land.

118. All localities shall establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation rates for land acquisition, adjust compensation rates for land acquisition every 2 or 3 years depending on economic level and local per capita income growth, and improve the compensation level for land acquisition gradually. Provinces where prevailing compensation rates for land acquisition have exceeded specified levels shall adjust and amend their compensation rates hereunder. Any province that fails to make timely adjustments shall not pass land use examination.

119. (2) Explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. In order to prevent the default of land acquisition compensation fees and ensure that compensation fees are made available timely and fully, all localities shall explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. When organizing land approval, a municipality or county shall estimate land acquisition compensation fees according to the size and compensation rate of land acquisition, and the land use applicant shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance; for urban construction land and land for any construction project selected separately in the mode of transfer, the local government shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance. After the land use has been approved according to law, the deposited land acquisition compensation fees shall be settled timely.

120. Province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound rules and regulations for the deposition of land acquisition compensation fees together with competent authorities based on local conditions, and exercise control during land use examination.

121. (3) Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based overall land prices for land acquisition are practiced, province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound measures for the distribution of land acquisition compensation fees together with the departments concerned and submit them to province-level governments for approval provided compensation fees for land acquisition should be used mainly on land-expropriated farmers.

122. Upon land acquisition, municipal and county land and resources departments shall pay compensation and resettlement fees timely and fully according to determined compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition; fees payable to land-expropriated farmers shall be paid directly to individual farmers, and the withholding or embezzlement of compensation and resettlement fees for land acquisition shall be prevented or corrected timely.

123. (4) Give priority to agricultural resettlement. All localities shall adopt effective resettlement modes suited to local conditions. In rural areas where cultivated land has been added through land management or much mobile land is reserved by rural collective economic organizations, priority shall be given to the mode of agricultural resettlement upon land acquisition, where newly added cultivated land or mobile land shall be allocated to land-expropriated farmers so that they are able to maintain basic production conditions and income sources.

124. (5) Regulate resettlement on reserved land. Where land acquisition is conducted within the range of urban construction land identified in a master plan for land utilization, the resettlement mode on reserved land may be adopted based on local conditions. However, guidance and management shall be strengthened. Reserved land shall be provided in the range of urban construction land and converted into state-owned land; where farmland conversion is involved, it shall be included in annual land utilization plans to prevent expanding the size of urban construction land due to resettlement on reserved land; reserved land development shall comply with the urban construction plan and pertinent provisions. In areas where resettlement on reserved land is practiced, local governments shall develop strict administrative measures to ensure that reserved land is arranged normatively and orderly and developed and utilized scientifically and rationally.



125. (6) Ensure social security funds for land-expropriated farmers are available. Including land-expropriated farmers in the social security system is an effective way of solving the long-term livelihood problem of land-expropriated farmers. Land and resources departments at all levels shall promote the building of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers together with the departments concerned under the leadership of local governments. Presently, the key to the social security for land-expropriated farmers is to secure social security funds. All localities are encouraged to expand sources of social security funds from land users in conjunction with compensation and resettlement for land acquisition. During land use examination and approval, all localities shall control the availability of social security funds for land-expropriated farmers.

126. In areas where trials on the new rural social endowment insurance system are conducted, the social security for land-expropriated farmers shall be linked up with the new rural social security system. Where land-expropriated farmers are included in the new rural social security system, the social security system for land-expropriated farmers shall also be implemented, and the new rural social security system shall not be used in place of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers.

127. (7) Implement compensation and resettlement for houses demolished in land acquisition practically. All localities shall attach great importance to farmers' house demolition in land acquisition and strengthen management. Compensation and resettlement for farmers' house demolition involves many aspects, such as land, planning, construction, household registration and civil affairs management, and such social issues as public security, environmental management and folk customs. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall establish a coordination mechanism, develop measures and implement house demolition properly together with the departments concerned under the unified leadership of local governments. The applicable laws, regulations and policies shall be complied with strictly, and the relevant procedures performed, so that displaced rural households are resettled before their houses are demolished, and illegal or nonconforming compulsory demolition shall be avoided or corrected.

128. (8) Reasonable compensation and resettlement shall be provided for house demolition. Farmers' houses demolished in land acquisition shall be compensated for reasonably, and diversified resettlement modes suited to local conditions adopted to solve the housing problem for displaced rural households properly. In far suburbs and rural areas, the mode of relocation and reconstruction shall be adopted mainly, where housing sites shall be allocated for house construction. Compensation for house demolition shall cover both demolished houses and acquired housing sites. Demolished houses shall be compensated at replacement cost and acquired housing sites shall be compensated for at local compensation rates for land acquisition.

129. In outskirts and urban villages, no housing site shall be allocated separately for house construction in principle, while the mode of compensation in cash or in kind shall apply mainly, where displaced rural households shall purchase houses themselves or accept resettlement housing provided by the government. The sum of compensation fees and government subsidies received by displaced rural households shall be sufficient for them to purchase houses at reasonable levels.

130. (9) Carry out land acquisition and house demolition orderly under unified planning. In outskirts and urban villages, local governments shall forecast the scale of farmers' house demolition and resettlement within a certain period based on urban development plans, make advance arrangements for resettlement sites and housing, and organize house demolition orderly. Resettlement housing construction shall comply with urban development plans, and "repeated demolition" shall be avoided. In far suburbs and rural areas, in case of resettlement by relocation and reconstruction, relocation and reconstruction land shall be provided within village and town construction land, giving priority to the utilization of idle land and unused housing land. For villages included in the range of demolition and merger, relocation and reconstruction land shall be as close to planned settlements as possible. Where conditions permit, resettlement housing for displaced rural households shall be constructed in a unified

manner in conjunction with new countryside or central village building.

131. (10) Conduct notification, confirmation and hearing carefully before reporting for approval. Land acquisition farmers' immediate interests, and the rights of information, participation, appeal and supervision of farmers shall be protected. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall perform the procedures carefully to listen well to farmers' opinions before reporting for approval of land acquisition in strict conformity with the pertinent provisions. Land acquisition programs shall be notified practically to village groups and farmers by such means as broadcast, village bulletin board and announcement in conjunction with village affairs disclosure. If any land-expropriated farmer has an objection and proposes a public hearing, the local land and resources department shall organize a hearing timely. Reasonable requirements proposed by farmers must be addressed properly.

132. (11) Simplify post-approval implementation procedures. In order to shorten the implementation time after land acquisition approval, where the notification, confirmation and hearing procedures have been performed, and the confirmation of land ownership, land type, size, ground attachments and young crops, and compensation registration have been completed before reporting for approval of land acquisition, the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be drafted upon reporting for approval of land acquisition. After the approval of land acquisition, the land acquisition announcement, and the announcement of the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be posted concurrently. If there is any further public opinion during announcement, the policies shall be publicized and explained carefully to win public understand and support.

133. (12) Strengthen the responsibility of municipal and county governments as the main subject of land acquisition. According to law, municipal and county governments are the main subject of land acquisition, and generally responsible for the fixation of compensation rates for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for house demolition, the timely and full disbursement of compensation fees, the employment training of land-expropriated farmers, and the inclusion of land-expropriated farmers in the social security system. Land and resources departments shall perform its responsibilities under the unified leadership of the government to ensure that land acquisition is conducted normatively and orderly.

134. (13) Implement a feedback system after approval of land acquisition. Within 6 months of approval of construction land, municipal and county land and resources department shall submit information on the implementation of land acquisition, including the range and size of land acquisition, the performance of the post-approval procedures for land acquisition, the availability of land acquisition compensation fees, and the resettlement and social security implementation of land-expropriated farmers, to province-level land and resources department, and the Ministry of Land and Resources via the online submission system. Province-level land and resources departments shall urge and direct municipalities and county to submit information properly, check submitted information, correct non-submission, delayed submission and erroneous submission timely. Land and resources departments at all levels shall take full advantage of submitted information to master and analyze the post-approval implementation of land acquisition, strengthen post-approval land regulation, and ensure that land acquisition is implemented as required.

#### **4.3 Provincial and Municipal Regulations**

***Notice of the General Office of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government Transmitting Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China on Adjusting the Compensation and Resettlement Standards for Land Acquisition and Other Issues (CBH [2008] No. 73)***

135. By the end of each April, the people's government of cities and counties shall release the average annual output value (AAOV) to the public. Land compensation is determined by 10 times of AAOV.

136. Calculation of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy for land acquisition: The land compensation for acquired farmland shall be 10 times of the average annual output value (AAOV) in the previous 3 years. The resettlement subsidy is subject to the per capita farmland

area of the affected collective economic organization. The land compensation and resettlement subsidy for requisitioned non-farmland shall be half of those for acquired farmland.

137. Standard of compensation for ground appurtenants and crops: the standard of compensation for ground appurtenants and crops shall be revised by the people's government of related city (prefecture) every 3 years and take effect immediately after being reported to and approved by the provincial people's government. The people's government of related city (prefecture) can make adjustments according to the price of local commodities.

138. Resettlement of land-expropriated farmers: if the land acquisition shall be executed in the urban planning area, the people's government in charge of such land acquisition and resettlement shall determine the number of land-expropriated farmers to be resettled in the urban area by dividing the area of land to be acquired with the per capita land area of the related collective economic organization before such land acquisition; and include such farmers into the urban employment system and enhance employment trainings in order to improve their employment ability; and try all the measures to help them to get employed, especially those families with no member employed. The corresponding social security system shall be set up too.

139. If the land acquisition involves house demolition, effective measures shall be taken as required so that to guarantee basic housing conditions of the land-expropriated farmers. The basic housing floor area provided by the government executing land acquisition and house demolition shall be no less than 30 m<sup>2</sup> per person. The farmers to be relocated do not need to pay for the resettlement house or enjoy the compensation for the demolished house if the house area is within the basic house floor area. If the area of the demolished house is greater than that of the basic housing floor area, compensation shall be provided to the extra area according to the relevant standard of compensation. If resettlement buildings shall be built and provided uniformly, the construction of such buildings shall be planned early and the principle of "construction first and demolition later" shall be observed theoretically. If transition period is inevitable, the houses for transition shall be made available and the transition subsidy shall be paid, so that the basic living and housing conditions of the farmers relocated can be guaranteed. The transition period shall not exceed 1 year, otherwise the transition subsidy shall be doubled.

***Notice of the People's Government of Ziyang Municipality on the "Adjustment of the Policies on the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses in Ziyang Central City" (Qifu [2015] No. 12, May 5, 2015)***

140. The affected households of house demolition have options between cash compensation and property replacement. If property replacement is chosen, the resettlement house shall be provided as the same type as the demolished house; cash compensation will be paid according to the appraisal value for the remaining houses area (if any) after property replacement.

141. The compensation for demolished houses include compensation for the house structures (including value of facilities such as water, power, gas, and TV cable and the value of land use right), compensation for interior decoration, compensation for attachments, compensation for transition, compensation for business shutdown losses, and moving subsidy, etc.

**(i) Compensation for the house structures**

142. Compensation will be paid in accordance to the appraisal value of the house to be demolished if AHs prefer full cash compensation. Resettlement houses will be provided based on the legal area of the demolished house if AHs prefer property replacement.

**(ii) Compensation for interior decoration**

143. The amount of compensation for interior decoration of the legal house to be demolished shall be determined based on the appraisal value by qualified estate appraisal agency.

**(iii) Compensation for transition**

144. The compensation for transition of residential houses to be demolished is determined

by multiplying the given standard (CNY 3.2/m<sup>2</sup>/month) with the legal construction area of the houses.

#### **(iv) Moving subsidy**

145. Moving subsidy will be provided at CNY 1000/time to the affected households. The moving subsidy will be provided two times if property replacement is chosen, and one time for the option of cash compensation.

#### **4.4 ADB's Policies on Involuntary Resettlement**

146. ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards aim to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

147. Involuntary resettlement, as an important part in the RP, must be in line with the basic principles as following:

- (1) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

- (2) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.

- (3) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- (4) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- (5) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

- (6) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- (7) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

(8) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

(9) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

(10) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

(11) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

(12) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

#### **4.5 Differences between ADB and Domestic Policies and Solutions to Fully Meet**

##### **ADB Requirements**

148. There is no big difference of policies and principles among ADB, the PRC, Sichuan Province and Ziyang Municipality. However, the following paragraphs describe some variations and solutions to fully meet ADB requirements.

##### ***Compensation for House Demolition***

**Difference:** Per ADB policy all demolished houses, ground attachment and facilities are required to be compensation based on the full replacement cost. Per PRC regulations it's a unified compensation standard based on structure.

**Solution:** As with other ADB-financed projects, compensation and resettlement assistance package in the RP will meet full replacement cost.

##### ***Land Compensation***

**Difference:** According to ADB policy, land compensation should be paid in full replacement cost, i.e. enough to offset affected income loss and restore potential source of income for future. The domestic land compensation policy is a unified standard compensation and resettlement assistance; and a part of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be used to purchase endowment insurance for population converted into urban status.

**Solution:** local government will make sure the compensation and resettlement assistance meet replacement cost, and affected persons investing in endowment scheme are entitled to enjoy the endowment insurance once aged or qualified. In addition, local government will provide further skill training and employment, and monitor the income of AHs, especially those vulnerable groups.

##### ***Vulnerable Groups***

**Difference:** Per ADB policy it is required to pay special assistance to vulnerable groups, especially for poor family. Social impact assessment is not mandatory in the PRC, but APs are compensated based on quantity of loss and local governments support poor and needy households in various ways.

**Solution:** Special funds will be provided to support vulnerable groups which have been identified during site survey. Related measures have been included in this RP.

### ***Negotiation and Information Disclosure***

**Difference:** according to the policies of ADB, APs are entitled to know impacts and be involved in negotiation. In the PRC, while information disclosure and transparency is improving according to domestic policies, APs role in decision making is still limited. And the period of information disclosure is limited.

**Solution:** Negotiation has been started at the primary stage of project preparation (before and during the technical assistance), and APs will be further consulted for decisions making. It is agreed to disclose the draft RP for APs reference.

### ***Entitlement***

**Difference:** Per ADB SPS all demolished buildings should be compensated at at full replacement cost regardless legal or illegal status before cut-off date. According to domestic policies, people whose identification does not belong to the project area may not get the same compensation as residents. In addition, no compensation for illegal land and houses is used.

**Solution:** All APs with ownership or right of use of the property under the project are to be compensated at replacement cost, regardless legal or illegal before cut-off date.

### ***RP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting***

**Difference:** Both internal and external M&E are required by ADB. While local governments monitor land acquisition and resettlement, but the practice of external supervision and monitoring is limited to reservoir projects in the PRC.

**Solution:** Both internal and external M&E will be conducted for the ADB-financed project. Details are included in the RP.

## **4.6 Resettlement Principles of the Project**

149. According to the above policy framework, the resettlement principles of the project are as follows:

- Measures should be taken to avoid or minimize negative impacts on the APs;
- Community suggestions that can improve the APs' living standard and livelihoods should be adopted;
- Compensation and resettlement programs should improve the APs' living standard or at least restore it to the pre-project level;
- The APs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Affected properties shall be compensated at replacement cost;
- Land acquisition or house demolition should be conducted after compensation on basis of replacement value has been fully paid, and resettlement sites and subsidies are offered.

## 5 Compensation Standards

### 5.1 Cut-off Date for Entitled Compensation

150. The eligibility for compensation has been set based on the preliminary measurement survey per impacts scope in the FSR and disclosed to AHs on 31 January 2018 that will serve as the initial cut-off date. The cut-off date according to the local government regulations will be disclosed again by Ziyang LRB based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) through the LA announcement expected in October 2018. Local governments will not issue any new permits for construction in the area affected by LA of the project after the preliminary cut-off date. After the LA announcement date, the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their houses, should not change the uses of their properties and land, and should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their houses. Any variation in physical quantity arising from any of the above acts will not be acknowledged nor compensated.

### 5.2 Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition

151. The land acquisition compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Land compensation is determined by 10 times of AAOV (average annual output value), and resettlement subsidy is determined by 16 times of AAOV for cultivated land in the project (latest updated in 2018). AAOV in the affected towns is determined as CNY 2,040. The fixed compensation for young crops (one season) is set as CNY1,200 per mu. For non-cultivated land, the land acquisition compensation is half of that for cultivated land, see Table 5-1 for details. The compensation rate for young crops of acquired farmland is presented in Table 5-2.

Table 5-1: Standards of LA Compensation Updated in 2018

District	Town	AAOV (CNY/mu)	Times of AAOV for LA compensation	Times of AAOV for Resettlement Subsidy	Standard of Compensation for Farmland (CNY/mu)	Standard of Compensation for Other Lands (CNY/mu)
Yanjiang	Songtao and Yingjie	2,040	10	16	53,040	26,520
Distribution Scheme		The compensation will be paid to AHs for cultivated land and to collective economic organization for other lands directly.				

Table 5-2: Standard of Compensation for Young Crops (one season)

Type	Young Crops (CNY/mu)
Compensation Rate	1,200
Distribution Scheme	The compensation will be paid to AHs for cultivated land directly.

### 5.3 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential House

#### 5.3.1 Basic Compnesations

152. The compensation for house demolition follows Ziyang Municipal People's Government's Notice on Adjusting the Policies on Housing Acquisition and Compensation in Central City of Ziyang (ZFF [2015] No.12). The owner of the house to be demolished can voluntarily choose either full cash compensation or property exchange.

153. At present, the house appraisal price in project area is approximately CNY4200/m<sup>2</sup>. The appraisal price for interior decoration is about CNY300/m<sup>2</sup>. The price varies with the market price. Affected residents agreed that no housing land plots will be provided in this case, since the project site is in the urban planning area.

154. The compensation standard for transition is CNY3.2/m<sup>2</sup>/month. The house area is based on legal house construction area. The transition period is calculated based on 18 months for AHs who choose property replacement, while for AHs who choose cash compensation a total transition subsidy for 6 months will be paid in lump-sum.

155. Moving subsidy for residential houses will be offered at CNY 1000 one time to AHs who choose cash compensation. Moving subsidy will be doubled to AHs who choose property replacement.

156. Moving subsidy for houses (structure) used for business operation is CNY15/m<sup>2</sup>, for storehouses is CNY12/m<sup>2</sup>. Relocation subsidy of air-conditioners is CNY300/set.

### **5.3.2 Policy-based Subsidies and Awards**

#### **(i) Award for contract-signing**

157. If AHs can sign the compensation and resettlement agreement within given time, an award with a maximum CNY 10,000 will be granted at the signing time. The specific awarded amount within different periods to sign the agreement will be decided when announcement of LAR program. AHs who sign the agreement after the given period will not be awarded.

#### **(ii) Award for relocation**

158. If AHs can move within given time, an award of CNY5,000 will be granted for the AHs. AHs who hand over their houses after the given period will not be awarded.

#### **(iii) Awards for full legitimacy**

159. If APs have all required legal certificates and documents (including the house ownership certificate and land permits) for the houses to be demolished and have no any illegal structures, and sign HD agreement and hand over the houses within given time, an award of CNY 20,000 will be granted for AHs.

#### **(iv) Award for moving-in resettlement houses**

160. If AHs can settle the bill for moving into resettlement houses within given time, AHs will be awarded in CNY 3,000 per house property.

#### **(v) Award for choosing cash compensation**

161. AHs who choose cash compensation will be rewarded as follows if they sign the compensation agreement and hand over their houses within given time. AHs who sign the agreement after the given period will not be awarded.

- Award for demolition of residential houses: 20% of the appraisal value of the demolished house (residential house);
- Award for demolition of business houses: 15% of the appraisal value of the house demolished (business house);
- Award for demolition of office buildings, production or storage houses: at 15% for the appraisal value under CNY 5 million; 12% for the appraisal value between CNY 5 million and CNY 10 million; 8% for the appraisal value between CNY 10 million and CNY 30 million, and 4% for the appraisal value over CNY 30 million.

### **5.3.3 Other Policy-based Subsidies and Awards**

162. In addition, the project will offer following policy-based subsidies and awards:

#### **(i) Subsidy for residential area**

163. For AHs who agree to move in resettlement apartment building publicly shared, a subsidy for residential area will be provided at the rate of: 15% for construction area of demolished houses within 50m<sup>2</sup>, 12% for construction area between 50 m<sup>2</sup> and 90 m<sup>2</sup>, 9% for construction area between 90m<sup>2</sup> and 120m<sup>2</sup>, 6% for legal construction area between 120 m<sup>2</sup> and 180 m<sup>2</sup>, 4% for area between 180m<sup>2</sup> and 240m<sup>2</sup>, and 2% for legal area beyond 240 m<sup>2</sup>. The publicly shared apartment area provided with above subsidy will be added to the area of demolished houses, but the transition subsidy will not be paid for these additional shared areas.

#### **(ii) Subsidy for residential house using for business**

164. For AHs whose residential houses to be demolished are using for business (the first



floor) but not meet relevant requirements for specific business house, a subsidy will be granted at CNY 20/ m<sup>2</sup>/year on basis of actual business time. The maximum period of business operation is limited in 10 years.

### (iii) Subsidy for property management fee

165. For AHs who choose property replacement, a subsidy will be granted at CNY 0.5/m<sup>2</sup>/month X (X=multiply) area of resettlement house X 24 (two years from notice for moving in). For AHs who choose cash compensation, a subsidy will be granted at CNY 0.5/m<sup>2</sup>/month X area of demolished residential house X 24 (two years).

**Table 5-3: Standard of Compensation for Rural Residential House Demolition**

Compensation	Structure	Standard of Compensation	Remarks
House compensation	Legal house area	CNY4200/ m <sup>2</sup>	Will be finally based on appraisal price during implementation, but not less than this benchmark price
	Interior decoration	CNY300/ m <sup>2</sup>	
Other compensation	Transitional subsidy for Cash Compensation option	CNY 3.2/ m <sup>2</sup> /month (6 months)	Depend on the options by AHs
	Transitional subsidy for Property Replacement option	CNY 3.2/ m <sup>2</sup> /month (18 months)	
	Moving subsidy for Cash Compensation option for residential houses	CNY 1,000/HH	Depend on the options by AHs
	Moving subsidy for Property Replacement Option for residential houses	CNY 2,000/HH	
	Moving subsidy for houses with business operation	CNY15/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Moving subsidy for storehouses	CNY12/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Moving subsidy for air-conditioners	CNY300/set	
	Awards for contract-signing, hand over, full legitimacy, moving-in resettlement houses	10000+5000+20000+3000=CNY 38,000/HH	See details in subsection in 5.3.2
	Award for choosing cash compensation and other policy subsidies	About CNY1,482/m <sup>2</sup>	See details in subsection in 5.3.2 and 5.3.3

## 5.4 Compensation Rates for Non-residential Houses

166. As for demolition of non-residential houses owned by affected enterprises, the compensation includes:

### (i) House or structure compensation

167. Will be according to appraisal prices.

### (ii) Production suspending subsidy

168. The subsidy for production and operation suspending is calculated according to (1) construction area of demolished structures □ CNY15/m<sup>2</sup>/month □ 6 (months) for enterprises under operation; and (2) construction area of demolished structures □ CNY 7.5/m<sup>2</sup>/month □ 6 (months) for enterprises that have stopped operation.

### (iii) Equipment and materials relocation subsidy

169. Moving subsidy for relocation (including disassembly, moving, installation, and test, etc.)

of equipments will be determined according to actual evaluation results by a qualified appraisal agency, while the subsidy for relocation of materials for production will be determined according to consultation and negotiation by related parties or actual evaluation results by a qualified appraisal agency.

**Table 5-4: Compensation Rates for House Demolition of Enterprises**

Type	Compensation Rate	Remarks
Compensation for houses or structures	Based on market appraisal price, about CNY500-1,000/m <sup>2</sup>	The final amount of compensation shall be subject to agreements between the government and enterprises
Compensation for production and operation suspending	CNY15/m <sup>2</sup> /month for enterprises that are under operation; CNY7.5/m <sup>2</sup> /month for enterprises that are not operating or shutdown. Both cases for 6months.	
Moving subsidy for relocation of equipments and materials	Based on market appraisal prices	

## 5.5 Ground Attachments

170. The Notice on further clarifying and standardizing compensation standards for young crops and ground attachments of land acquisition in Yanjiang District (ZYFF [2017], issued on November 24, 2017) sets up the standards of compensation for ground attachments as follows:

**Table 5-5: Standard of Compensation for Ground Attachments**

S/N	Items		Unit	Standard of Compensation (CNY)
1	Well	Earth	pcs	200
		Stripe stone	pcs	800
		Hand-operated	pcs	600
		Motor-pumped	pcs	600
		Random riprap	m <sup>3</sup>	60
2	Cement pavement	Thickness less than 15cm	m <sup>3</sup>	60
		Thickness beyond 15cm	m <sup>3</sup>	100
		Simple pavement	m <sup>3</sup>	200
3	Scattered trees (as per checklist but not exceed upper limit)	Per capita farmland below 0.4mu	Upper limit per mu (CNY)	2000
		0.4 -1.0mu (included)		1500
		More than 1.0mu		1200
4	Forest trees: orange, tangerine, grapefruit, plum, apple, apricot, loquat, cherry, gingko, etc (as per checklist but not exceed upper limit)	Seedling (within 3 years of planting)	mu	CNY 5/seedling, maximum: CNY 3,600/mu
		Sapling (within 3 years of planting)		CNY 15/sapling, maximum: CNY 4,000/mu
		At primary fruit stage (3-5 years of fruiting)		CNY 40/tree, maximum: CNY 4,600/mu
		At full productive age (5 or more years of fruiting)		CNY 60/tree, maximum: CNY 5,600/mu
		At end productive age (12 or more years of fruiting)	mu	CNY 30/tree, maximum: CNY 3,600/mu
5	Nursery	Ordinary ecological forest, economic forest, herbs or flowers	mu	5,000
		Precious ecological forest, economic forest, herbs or flowers	mu	8,000
6	Forest: other trees and shrubs	Mulberry, cypress, toon, paulownia, eucalyptus	mu	CNY 5-30/tree, maximum: CNY 3,600/mu
		Bamboos and shrubs		CNY 5-30/m <sup>2</sup> , maximum: CNY 3,600/mu
7	Electricity facilities (wire, pole, transformor, etc)		unit	According to market appraisal
8	Communication facilities (cable, pole)		unit	According to market appraisal

## 5.6 Entitlement Matrix

171. The entitlement matrix is developed in line with relevant policies, regulations and laws, and assesment of compensation and resettlement assistance for APs experiencing different impacts under the project. See details in Table 5-6.

**Table 5-6: Entitlement matrix**

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation resettlement policy	Implementation
Permanent land acquisition	1,540.98 mu rural collective land will be acquired permanently (including 812.97 mu cultivated land, 572.74 mu forest and 155.27 mu unused or waste land)	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households who have the right to use the land	856 HHs with 2,574 persons in 32 groups 10 villages/ communities of Songao Town and Yingjie Town	(1) For cultivated land, compensation rate for both land compensation and resettlement subsidy together is CNY53,040/mu (updated in 2018); (2) For non-cultivated land, compensation rate for both land compensation and resettlement subsidy together is CNY26,520/mu (updated in 2018); (3) Compensation rate for young crops is CNY1,200/mu; (4) Livelihood restoration measures: cash compensation, social insurances, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, special care of vulnerable groups, etc.)	(1) 100% of compensations for land acquisition and young crops shall be paid to the APs directly for contracted farmland; (2) 100% of compensations for land acquisition and young crops shall be paid to rural collective economic organization directly for non-contracted land for collective economic development and the production and livelihood restoration of its members; (3) No farmland reallocation; (4) Livelihood restoration measures will be implemented by IA/PMO with assistance of relevant local government departments during RP implementation, to ensure the living and income level of AHs will not be worse off than pre-project status and improve the livelihood level of vulnerable groups.
Demolition of rural residential houses	39,610m <sup>2</sup> in total, including 39,390 m <sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete structure and 220m <sup>2</sup> of brick-timber structure	Property Owners	159 households with 603 persons in 8 villages/ communities	(1) Compensation rate for house structure will be determined by market appraisal prices in full replacement value. The benchmark price in 2018 is CNY4,200/m <sup>2</sup> regardless of structures; (2) Compensation rate for internal decoration will be determined by market appraisal prices. The benchmark price in 2018 is CNY300/m <sup>2</sup> regardless of structures (3) Other subsidies for moving, transition, and awards are included in Section 5.2 for details. (4) Two options of resettlement mode, including full cash compensation and property replacement, can be chosen by AHs on basis of their willingness.	(1) Full cash compensation: 100% compensation will be paid to APs in cash after agreements signed according to market appraisal prices in full replacement values. (2) Property replacement: Area of new resettlement house is provided based on legitimate area of house to be demolished. Both new resettlement house and house to be demolished will be evaluated according to market prices, and the difference will be balanced. (3) All other moving and transition subsidies and awards will be paid to APs directly.
Enterprises on collective land	PLA and HD	Affected enterprises	24 sand processing plants with 149 APs 1 driver school training field with 2 APs	(1) Compensation rate for structure will be determined by market appraisal prices in full replacement value. The benchmark price in 2018 is CNY500-1,000/m <sup>2</sup> ; (2) Compensation rate for operation suspending is CNY45-90/m <sup>2</sup> , finally determined on basis of market appraisal; (3) Other subsidies such as equipment relocation, etc will be based on negotiation; (4) Land compensations have been included in above PLA impacts of PLA. (5) Local government departments will provide assistance	(1) IA and affected enterprises will negotiate for the compensation rates and related subsidies, including production suspending subsidy and relocation subsidy, etc., on basis of market appraisal prices; (2) The compensation will be paid to affected enterprises directly; (3) Relocation, resettlement and re-employment measures will be implemented by IA/PMO with assistance of relevant local

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation resettlement policy	Implementation
				to the business owners and workers to find alternative bussness and/or reemployment opportuinities.	government departments during RP implementation, to ensure the living and income levels of enterprice owners and workers will not be worse than pre-project status.
Enterprises on state owned land	HD	Affected enterprises	3 companies on Ziyang Landfillwith 73 APs	(1) Compensation rate for house structure will be determined by market appraisal prices in full replacement value. The benchmark price in 2018 is CNY500-1,000/m <sup>2</sup> ; (2) Compensation rate for operation suspending is CNY45-90/m <sup>2</sup> , finally determined on basis of market appraisal; (3) Local government departments will provide assistance the the business owners and workers to find alternative bussness and/or reemployment opportuinities.	(1) IA and affected enterprises will negotiate for the compensation rates and related subsidies on basis of market appraisal prices; (2) The compensation will be paid to affected enterprises directly.
Land User Right transfer (LURT)	1540.28mu rural collective land will be obtained by LURT, including 877.21 mu cultivated land and 663.07 mu barren land.	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households who contracted the land	587 household with 1895 persons in 5 villages/ communities	(1) Rentals for leasing the land will be decided through fully voluntary and equal negotiation manners between the IA (SZHTDZ) and current land users. (2) Benchmark rentals are based on CNY 1800/ mu for cultivated land and CNY 800/ mu for other land in 2018 (will be not less than the rates during the project implementation). (3) Rental adjustment mechasim will be set and included in the LURT agreements on basis of voluntary and equal negotiation.	(1) Rentals will be paid directly to AHs who contracted the land; (2) Rentals for non-contracted land will be paid directly to collective economic organizations for village economic development and public welfares for vulnerable groups in villages. (3) Rental level will be renewed at least every 3 years according to full negotiation between the IA (SZHTDZ) and current land users. See details in appendix 3 in RP.
Ground attachments	Totally 9 types of attachment, such as powe r cable, transformers, poles, communication cable, agricultutal roads, wells, trees, etc.	Property Owners	All affected households with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation directly to proprietors on basis of full replacement value. Restore the public service faliities by relevant public sectors.	See Section 5.5 in RP
Vulnerable groups	PLA and HD	Land user or Property Owners	88 households with 186 persons	(1) For five-guarantee household, they will receive subsidies (CNY 390/month for each rural five-guarantee household) from the local civil affairs bureau. In addition, they will have priority in getting relevant jobs and training; (2) Low income families included in the local minimum living guarantee system. They will have priority in getting relevant jobs and training; (3) Living allowances for the disabled: CNY70/ month/ person in 2017, increased by CNY 10 every year in 2017-2020, and CNY 100 month/ person after 2020; and nursing subsidy for serious disabled is not less than CNY 80 /	(1) The IA representative, township government will assist the low-income family to register in the Five-Guarantee Household Program. (2) The IA representative and the village leaders will work together to figure out the work opportunities in the project and provide to the vulnerable group of people in priority. Provide additional living subsidy.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation resettlement policy	Implementation
				month/ person for 1st disabled grade, and not less than CNY 50 for 2nd disabled grade.	
Grievance redress	LAR and LURT	All affected people	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	See details in section 7.5 in RP.
Monitoring and reporting	LAR and LURT	All affected people	All APs	The compensation and restoration measures for APs impacted by LAR will be fully monitored and reported to ADB. All other activities on LAR and LURT will be monitored and reported to ADB.	See details in section 10 in RP.

## **6 Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement Measures**

### **6.1 Assessment of Land and Income Losses of Affected Villages and Households**

172. APs in the Project area have not lived on farming for years. Their household income mainly comes from wages and services. More and more women go out to work in non-agricultural industries like men do. Therefore, farmland loss caused by LA dose not affect household income significantly. Almost all the affected households support the Project and choose full cash compensation for land acquisition. Income restoration schemes of the Project have been determined through income loss assessment and consultations during the socio-economic survey.

#### **(i) Farmland Loss of Affected Villagers Groups**

173. The data in Table 6-1 show that farmland in the affected villagers group before LA was 0.59 mu of per capita. After farmland acquired by the project, the per capita farmland of these villagers group will be 0.47mu, with an average loss rate of 19.2%.

174. Analysis is conducted on the farmland conditions of the affected villages before and after land acquisition based on the results of socioeconomic surveys. According to the analysis, villagers affected by the ecological river embankment component will suffer the highest land loss ratio. The land loss ratio of Group 5 in Gaoyan Community reaches 100%, while Group 6 reaches 87.45%, Group 4, 6, and 5 of Chahua Community have reached 78.06%, 74.86% and 51% respectively. It should be noted that these communities along Tuojiang River have gone through land acquisition for many years and thus have very limited land left. Local farmers' livilehood will not be influnced by land acquisition since they no longer live on farming for many years. See Table 6-1 for details.

#### **(ii) Income Loss of Affected Households due to LA**

175. Although farmland loss is high to some communitites and AHs, the impact on income loss of AHs is not significant. According to the field survey, main crops in the project area are wheat and rice, and per capita farmland is only 0.59mu. Farmland incomes are accounted for less than 10% of total household income (see details in subsection 3.2). Among 850 AHs based on data available, income loss of 786 households (accounting for 92.5%) is less than 5%. Other 39 AHs (accounting for 4.6%) will face an income loss rate between 5-10%. Only 25 households (accounting for 2.9%) will suffer an income loss rate more than 10%. See Table 6-2 for details.

176. For villagers affected slightly by LAR, cash compensation will be adequate for their restoration. The compensation funds can be used for investments on small business such as transport. For villagers with larger farmland loss, besides LAR compensation, skill training and employment assistance for non-agricultrual industry and social security measures will ensure the rehabilitation of their income and living level. Livelihood restoration and resettlement measres for AHs are summarized in Tabel 6-3.

Table 6-1: Loss of Farmland and Income by Affected Villages and Groups

Town	Village/ Community	Group	Before LA				Impact of LA			Per Capita Farmland After LA	Farmland Loss from LA (%)		Annual Net Income Loss of HHs from LA		
			Total HHs	Total Population	Farmland (mu)	Per Capita Farmland (mu)	AHs	APs	Farmland (mu)				Per HH (CNY)	Per Capita (CNY)	Loss in Per Capita Net Income
Songtao Town	Baleng	3	96	286	190	0.66	14	42	19.77	0.6		10.41%	1694.57	564.86	4.28%
	Zaishan	5	78	223	220	0.99	15	53	8.2	0.95		3.73%	656	185.66	1.74%
	Shutai	3	92	307	120	0.39	3	10	4.61	0.38		3.84%	1844	553.2	3.74%
		6	58	178	76	0.43	31	95	41.42	0.19		54.50%	1603.35	523.2	3.54%
	Tongzi	5	60	177	70	0.4	3	10	3.74	0.37		5.34%	1496	448.8	3.48%
		12	50	148	60	0.41	23	75	28.19	0.21		46.98%	1470.78	451.04	3.50%
	Wuxian	3	71	221	88.4	0.4	9	28	8.95	0.36		10.12%	1193.33	383.57	2.59%
		7	245	720	319	0.44	148	433	132.9	0.26		41.66%	1077.57	368.31	2.49%
		9	69	206	280	1.36	33	101	31.4	1.21		11.21%	1141.82	373.07	2.52%
		10	60	196	270	1.38	6	20	4.12	1.36		1.53%	824	247.2	1.67%
		11	102	294	350	1.19	14	41	12.84	1.15		3.67%	1100.57	375.8	2.54%
		12	70	211	120	0.57	15	45	10.97	0.52		9.14%	877.6	292.53	1.98%
	Gaoyan	5	105	240	81.07	0.34	105	240	81.07	0		100.00%	926.51	405.35	2.74%
		6	137	308	80	0.26	119	268	69.96	0.03		87.45%	705.48	313.25	2.12%
		7	86	201	100	0.5	11	25	13.21	0.43		13.21%	1441.09	634.08	4.28%
		8	93	216	102	0.47	13	30	14.2	0.41		13.92%	1310.77	568	3.84%
		9	103	246	69	0.28	14	34	10.27	0.24		14.88%	880.29	362.47	2.45%
		10	122	270	73	0.27	15	33	9.25	0.24		12.67%	740	336.36	2.27%
	Chahua	11	111	237	50	0.21	5	11	1.19	0.21		2.38%	285.6	129.82	0.88%
		2	43	135	75	0.56	25	88	13.48	0.46		17.97%	647.04	204.76	1.38%
		4	30	92	49	0.53	22	74	38.25	0.12		78.06%	2086.36	620.27	4.19%
		5	23	65	12	0.18	10	32	6.12	0.09		51.00%	734.4	229.5	1.55%
		6	40	125	50	0.4	31	98	37.43	0.1		74.86%	1448.9	458.33	3.10%
		8	45	150	75	0.5	4	12	4.2	0.47		5.60%	1260	360	2.43%
	Xiangshui	3	50	210	95	0.45	8	26	4.11	0.43		4.33%	616.5	189.69	1.85%
		4	60	220	240	1.09	31	172	35.17	0.93		14.65%	1361.42	245.37	2.39%
		5	59	180	87	0.7	42	167	60.25	0.22		68.57%	1721.43	432.93	4.22%
		6	63	250	220	0.88	31	163	17.34	0.81		7.95%	671.22	127.66	1.24%
Yingjie Town	Qinglong	6	72	207	280	1.35	7	25	7.26	1.32		2.59%	1244.57	348.48	2.90%
		7	60	218	90	0.41	13	50	10.13	0.37		11.26%	935.08	243.12	2.03%
	Longdang	2	130	497	250	0.5	30	116	72.97	0.36		29.19%	2918.8	754.86	6.04%
Total			2483	7234	4241.47	0.59	850	2617	812.97	0.47		19.17%	1147.7	372.8	2.77%

Note: Data in this table is only related to farmland.

**Table 6-2: Income Loss by Affected Households**

Town	Village/ Communit y	Income Loss								Total	
		<5%		5%~10%		10%~20%		20%~30%			
		HH	Person s	H H	Person s	H H	Person s	H H	Person s	HH	Person s
Songta o	Baleng	14	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	42
	Zaishan	15	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	53
	Shutai	30	92	2	6	2	7	0	0	34	105
	Tongzi	23	74	2	7	1	4	0	0	26	85
	Wuxian	20 1	596	15	46	6	17	3	9	22 5	668
	Gaoyan	27 5	624	6	13	1	4	0	0	28 2	641
	Chahua	88	291	2	7	2	6	0	0	92	304
	Xiangshui	95	387	9	48	5	24	3	12	11 2	471
Yingjie	Qinglong	18	68	1	4	1	3	0	0	20	75
	Longdang	27	106	2	7	1	3	0	0	30	116
Total		78 6	2333	39	138	19	68	6	21	85 0	2560

Note: Income Loss = Farmland Loss X Farmland income/Total Household Income

**Table 6-3: Summary of Livelihood Restoration Measures for AHs**

Income Loss Level	Income Restoration Measures
AHs with the income loss more than 10%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All compensations for farmland and young crops will be paid to APs directly. It is more than 26 times of local AAOV. APs can use the compensation to open their small business or find non-farming jobs;</li> <li>2. The project will generate 931 temporary job positions during the project construction and 202 permanent job positions during the operation such as maintaining landscape and green area, cleaning in TVET and buildings in SZHTDZ, etc. The PMO and IA will work with the project contractors and operation units to offer jobs priority to APs, especially to AHs whose income loss is more than 10%;</li> <li>3. The Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Yanjiang District and the Ziyang PMO will provide free skill trainings to APs at least twice a year and recommend jobs to them for free. Contents of training cover skills in the manufacturing of automotives, auto and auto parts, food production and distribution, electronic production and dental equipments and materials, maternity matron, baby-sitter, electrician, welder, cleaner, nursing of aged people, bench worker and cooking, etc, relying on specialty industries in SZHTDZ. It will benefit APs' employment to earn salary in local area; skill trainings and job recommendation will be provided with a priority to AHs whose income loss is more than 10%;</li> <li>4. APs can participate in endowment insurance for LEFs if they prefer and are qualified. They can use the land compensation to pay individual part of the endowment insurance, while the land users (SZHTDZ and TVET center) will pay the remaining part. In this way, APs can receive pensions when they are 60 years old (male) or 55 years old (female); and</li> <li>5. They will enjoy the prioritis on livelihood restoration measures in RP.</li> </ol>
AHs with the income loss less than 10%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All compensations for farmland and young crops will be paid to APs directly. It is more than 26 times of local AAOV. APs can use the compensation to open their small business or find non-farming jobs. These compensation is based on full replacement value and adequate to offset their income loss.</li> <li>2. They are also entitled to enjoy all the provisions on livelihood restoration measures in RP.</li> </ol>

## 6.2 Income and livelihood Restoration Measures

### 6.2.1 Compensation of Permanent Land Acquisition

177. The compensation of land acquisition includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation. The compensation for one mu of farmland loss and other land loss is CNY53,040 and CNY 26,520, respectively. Young crop will be compensated at CNY1,200/mu. All the compensation for LA will be paid directly to the affected farmers'



accounts without any deduction by village committee or land replacement. For the land owned by the village collective, the compensation will be paid directly to the village committee's account.

178. The compensation for LA and young crops is more than 26 times of the AAOV. APs can use the compensation to continue their living for a long time. In addition, they can use the cash to open their own business or find non-farming work in urban area of Ziyang city or downtown of Ziyang City.

179. The compensation for non-cultivated land owned by villagers' groups will be paid to their committees. The committees will hold villager meeting to decide how to use or allocate the compensation within the group villagers. Usually, villagers prefer to improve their living conditions by construction of necessary public facilities with the compensation or allocate the compensation into all villagers averagely.

### **6.2.2 Employment Opportunity Generated by the Project**

180. The project will generate 931 temporary job positions during the project construction, including 635 skilled and 296 unskilled jobs. The job positions include construction of Binjiang eco-dike, land leveling and preparation of construction fields, tree planting and landscaping in project areas, etc. Most of APs can do the jobs directly or through simple training. They will earn money in CNY2,500 to 3,000 per month on each job position, much higher than current farming income.

181. During the project operation, 202 permanent job positions, including 148 skilled, and 54 unskilled positions, such as maintaining landscape and green area, cleaning in TVET and buildings in SZHTDZ, etc. will be generated. Each position can be paid in CNY2,500 to 3,000 per month.

182. The PMO and IA will work together with the project contractors and operation units to offer jobs priority to APs, especially to AHs whose income loss is more than 10% due to the LA.

### **6.2.3 Employment Opportunity in Ziyang or other nearby Cities**

183. Ziyang is renewing its industrial system, including manufacturing, processing, construction, and services, as well as the retail sector with the support of this project. Every year, many surplus rural labors are attracted in industrial work. In addition, Ziyang is a city to export labors to other cities or provinces.

184. According to the household surveys on AHs of the project, more than 90% AHs have labors working on industrial and service sectors in urban areas. 70% of them are working in Ziyang City, while 30% of them are working in other cities. Income of non-farming employment has become major household income of AHs, accounting for about 80-90%. The main reason is that the project area has been planned in urban planning area for many years and farmland area become less and less. Farmers can not rely on agricultural production only.

185. With development of dental and green sectors supported by the project and other industries in SZHTDZ, more and more labors need to work in the enterprises in SZHTDZ, which will employ labors affected by the project. The PMO and IA will work closely with Ziyang human resource and social security bureau (HRSSB) and relevant government departments in technical and skill training, employment promotion, especially employment of the labors affected by the project. It is estimated that the enterprises in SZHTDZ can increase new employment of more than 800 job positions every year in future years. Workers can earn about CNY3,000 per month.

186. In order to assist labors in employment, Ziyang HRSSB provides many technical and skill training to local surplus labors every year. In the past three years, more than 8,000 labors in Ziyang received various training for their employment in Ziyang City or out of Ziyang. Rural labors don't need to pay for the training.

### **6.2.4 Skill Trainings**

187. During the construction and operation of the Project, job opportunities will give priority to the APs, which will improve their household income.

188. During the process of income restoration, Ziyang PMO and HRSSB are mainly responsible to carry out skill trainings and re-employment activities for APs. All labors are entitled to attend such skills and employment trainings for free. Measures shall be taken to guarantee that the affected population can obtain at least one time of training on non-agricultural skills. See the table below for detailed training scheme:

**Table 6-4: Employment Training Program for APs**

Responsible Agency	Contents of Training	Participants and Frequencies of Training	Number of Participants (person)	Timing
Ziyang/Yanjiang HRSSB	1)Enterprise training: Provide trainings on knowledge of business starting, simulated business starting, consultation on business items, and explanation on policies concerning business starting; 2)Vocational training: Provide trainings on theories and practices of diversified fields, recommend jobs to qualified personnel. Contents of training cover skills in the manufacturing of automotives, auto and auto parts, food production and distribution, electronic production and dental equipments and materials, relying on specialty industries in the Hi-tech Industrial Zone, and regular maternity matron, baby-sitter, electrician, welder, cleaner, nursing of aged people, bench worker and cooking, etc; 3)Training on employment adaptability: Provide trainings on employment policies, related laws and regulations, relationship maintenance and etiquette, etc.	1)Registered unemployed urban residents, labor forces transferred from rural areas, unemployed college graduates, the current year's graduate of junior or senior middle schools who cease further education, and veterans; 2)Frequency of training: unlimited. The principle of "provide whenever the number of attendants reach required level".	400	2018- 2022
Ziyang/Yanjiang HRSSB	1) Verification and trainings on occupational skills; 2) Training on specialty economic industries.	1)Farmers; 2)Frequency of training: unlimited. The principle of "provide whenever the number of attendants reach required level".	200	2018- 2022
Ziyang/Yanjiang HRSSB and the Poverty Relief Office of Yanjiang District	1) Vocational training: Various trainings on different vocations; 2) Others: Training on poverty relief, business starting and leaders for wealth-creating.	1)Farmers, registered unemployed urban residents, returned migrant workers; 2)Frequency of training: unlimited. The principle of "provide whenever the number of attendants reach required level".	200	2018- 2022
Ziyang/Yanjiang HRSSB and the Women's Federation of Yanjiang District	1) Training on culture, science, technology, and vocational skills so that to improve the comprehensive quality and business ability of the women. 2) Provide trainings on industrial skills, maternity matron, baby-sitter, and housekeeping, etc, relying on social organizations.	1)Women; 2)Frequency of training: unlimited. The principle of "provide whenever the number of attendants reach required level".	400	2018- 2022

## 6.2.5 Social Insurances

### (i)Endowment Insurance for Qualified APs to be Converted into Non-Agruicultural Status

189. According to the *Notice on Further Implementing Social Security Work for Land-acquired Farmers issued by the General Office of the People's Government of Sichuan Province* and the *Provisional Method on Land Acquisition Procedures of Ziyang (March, 2011)*, people aged 16 or above who have been resettled in urban areas and meet other relevant requirements as of the approval date of land acquisition and resettlement schemes by the government shall join in the basic pension insurance for enterprise employees. After the land acquisition, if an affected person whose per capita farmland is less than 0.3 mu, he/she can voluntarily choose whether or not to convert into non-agricultural residency. The number of APs who are able to be converted to non-agricultural status will be calculated in accordance with

the following: the total area of permanently acquired cultivated land plus 0.5-time of non-cultivated land, and divided by the per capita land area of the affected village groups.

190. For people converted to the non-agricultural, the land acquisition agency will pay one-off basic endowment insurance premium to the social insurance agency, and the payment base is determined as 60% of the average wage of the all employees of the province in the previous year, on the date of the government's approval of the resettlement plan. The payment proportion is 20% (of which land acquisition agency pays 12% and affected farmers pay 8%). The premiums paid by individuals shall be deducted from their resettlement subsidies by the land acquisition agency, the land acquisition agency shall make up the gap if there is any. After the basic endowment insurance premiums are fully paid, the social insurance agency will establish a personal account based on 8% of the payment base. On the principle of "one additional payment of yearly premium for each two additional ages over 16 years old", a one-time payment of the basic social endowment insurance premium will be paid up to no more than 15 years. People to be resettled who do not meet the requirements for receiving pensions, shall continue to pay the basic endowment insurance premium as required. People with 15 years of total payment period are eligible to apply for receiving pensions, when they are 60 years old male or 55 years old for female.

191. Elder people already attained retiring age will receive pensions from the month following the whole process of endowment insurance premiums completed.

192. Currently, residents who have joined the basic endowment insurance system will get at least CNY 550 of pension each month after reaching the retirement age (60 years old for men and 55 years old for women). The pension is a stable and reliable source of income for land-loss farmers.

**Table 6-5: Structure of Payment for Endowment Insurance and Attainments of Individual Pension (per AP)**

Age Group	Price of endowment insurance premium paid by individuals (yuan)	Price of endowment insurance premium paid by government (yuan)	Monthly Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting age of pension payment
50 and more	47376	71064	>550	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age (male 60, female 55)
40-49	41059-47376	61589-71064	>550	
20-39	9475-37900	14213-56851	>550	
16-19	3158-6317	4737-9475	>550	

193. Affected rural residents can apply for conversion to urban residents voluntarily, if they are qualified. They can use the land compensation to pay the individual part of the endowment insurance. After converted to urban residents, they will enjoy unemployment insurance and medical insurance as the same as that of urban residents.

## **(ii) Unemployment insurance**

194. If the men (aged from 16 to 60 years old) and women (aged from 16 to 55) who have been resettled in the urban area are unemployed, but have desire for reemployment, by the date that the government approves the (updated) resettlement plan for LAR, they are entitled to be covered by unemployment insurance. The land acquisition unit shall process their unemployment insurance formalities, and the employment service management agency shall issue the "Employment Registration Certificate in Sichuan Province" for free.

195. The premium for unemployment insurance of land-expropriated farmers to be resettled shall be undertaken by the government, the village collective and the resident jointly. The standard of unemployment premium to be paid is as follows: the total fund of unemployment insurance entitled to the insured residents when the compensation and resettlement scheme approved by the government. In which, the farmer shall pay for 10 years at the rate of 1% of the payment base which is 60% of the average salary of on-the-job employees in the last year in the place where the farmer is registered. Such premium will be deducted from the resettlement subsidy provided to land-expropriated farmers. For the remaining part, the land acquisition agency undertakes 80% and the village committee undertakes 20%.

196. After APs pay the unemployment insurance and get approval, they can receive unemployment insurance in 70% of lowest wage standard of Ziyang (CNY1,380 per month) every month, but no longer than 24 months.

### **(iii) Medical Insurance**

197. The men over 60 and women over 55 who have been resettled in the urban area (converted to non-agricultural) by the date that the government approves the (updated) resettlement plan for LAR, are entitled to be covered by the Basic Medical Insurance for Urban Residents. The premium shall be paid in one-off by the local government.

198. For land-expropriated farmers to be resettled in urban area who are below 60 (men) or 55 (women) years old as of the approval date of land acquisition and resettlement schemes by the government, if such residents get employed in urban areas, they shall join in the Basic Medical Insurance for Urban Labor Forces through their employers; or join in the Basic Medical Insurance for Urban Labor Forces following relevant requirements if they are employed in flexible ways; or join in the Basic Medical Insurance for Urban Residents if they are unemployed. The local government will provide subsidies for these medical insurances. The subsidy will be provided as follows: 7 years out of total 15 years' basic medical insurance premium will be provided if the farmer is beyond 50 years old but below 60 years old (men) or beyond 45 years old but below 55 years old (women); or 5 years of basic medical insurance premium will be provided if the farmer is beyond 18 years old but below 50 years old (men) or 45 years old (women).

199. The premium or funds of the aforementioned social insurances required for entitled people shall be jointly undertaken by the individuals, the relevant village collective economic organizations, and the LA agency in principle. The social insurance funds to be paid by the individuals shall be deducted from their resettlement subsidy; if the resettlement subsidy is insufficient to cover such funds, the LA agency make up the gap.

200. The entitled people with actual family difficulties shall be covered by urban residents' minimum living security system.

## **6.3 Resettlement Programs for Residential House Demolition**

201. The AHs induced by house demolition can voluntarily choose cash compensation or property replacement of resettlement houses. If property replacement is chosen, the resettlement houses will be the same type with same area. Cash compensation will be provided for the extra area (if the demolished house is bigger than the resettlement house) based on the evaluated price.

202. According to the Survey, 73.3% of the AHs prefer one-off cash compensation, while the other 26.7% prefer property replacement of resettlement houses.

### **6.3.1 Compensation for Houses Demolished**

#### **(i) Full cash compensation**

203. The houses to be demolished will be compensated with the evaluated value if the AP prefers cash compensation. The HD compensation will sufficient for purchasing apartments in nearby area. The appraisal price in local market in 2018 is CNY4,200/m<sup>2</sup>. During RP update and implmentation, the market price of houses to be demolished will be appraised again and agreed by AHs and SZHTDZ.

#### **(ii) Property Replacement**

204. If the property replacement is chosen, houses to be demolished will be replaced by new resettlement houses in the same area. However, the resettlement house area to be provided by local government can't be less than 30 m<sup>2</sup> per AP. If there is difference in house area between demolished house and resettlement house, cash compensation will be provided for the extra area (if the demolished house is bigger than the resettlement house) based on the evaluated price, or resettlers should paid for the extra area of resettlement houses at the same price.

205. The project will provide Junxingyuan Community as resettlement community. It is located in No. 6 group of West Baleng Village and No. 4 group of Tongzi Village in Junxing Road, Yanjiang District. It is less than 3km far from downtown of Ziyang city. It occupies 80mu of urban construction land. Resettlement houses is designed for 1,656 households in total. The construction began in November 2017 and will end in 2019.

206. **Junxingyuan Community** is a comprehensive commercial and residential community including administrative office buildings, commercial and service buildings, and resettlement houses. The planning land area is 53,481m<sup>2</sup>, construction area is 219,381m<sup>2</sup>, and residential households are 1,656. The community has kindergarten, supermarket, activity center, etc. public facilities. Around the community there are Yanjiang primary schools No. 1, 2 and 3, Yanjiang middle schools No.1 and 2, Mingde primary school, Sichuan Automobile TVET College, Ziyang TV University, etc. In addition, within 2.5km, there are Women and Children Hospital, Ziyang 1<sup>st</sup> People's Hospital, Dental Hospital, Bus Station, and High-speed Railway Station, etc. Bus Route No.5 passes by the community. Compared with original residential area, the resettlement community is more convenient for residents in services of commercial centers, hospitals, schools and traffic, etc.

### **6.3.2 Other Compensations**

207. In addition to the cash compensation or property replacement for house structures, a series of other subsidies and awards will be provided to APs, including interior decorations, transition subsidy, moving subsidy, and relocation award, as presented in Section 5.

208. The compensation for interior decorations of affected houses will be appraised in full replacement value. The transition subsidy is enough for AHs to rent a transition houses in the project area. Based on the calculation of transition subsidy rate, a house with an area of 251 square meters (average area of the HD area) will obtain CNY 805 for one month, which is enough to rent an ordinary apartment with an area of 100 square meters in Ziyang City, with separate flush toilet, shower, natural gas, and other necessary facilities.

## **6.4 Resettlement and rehabilitation measures for non-residential house demolition**

209. 24 Sand processing plants on Tuojiang River embankment land (Binjiang eco-dike component), one driver school on land to be used for Ziyang TVET center, and 3 solid waste treatment companies on Ziyang landfill land will be affected by the project. The land occupied by the enterprises will be acquired or occupied by the project, and all are included in the LA of the RP. At the same time, the houses or structures for operating the enterprises will be demolished by the project. Their production will be affected too.

### **6.4.1 Sand Processing Plants**

210. All 24 sand processing plants will be shutdown because the project area is included in urban planning area of Ziyang. No sand processing plants are allowed in the area. Therefore, the compensation method is only cash compensation. After received cash compensation, the plants can continue their business in other places out of the urban area or transfer to other business. Local government departments will provide assistance the the business owners and workers to find alternative bussness and/or reemployment opportunites.

211. Currently, all plants are renting the collective land for their operation. The compensation for LA will be paid to collective economic organization, while the compensation for HD will be paid to owners of the plants.

212. According to the field suvrey, most of the affected enterprises choose one-off cash compensation. First, a great proportion of these plants carry out business without license. They purchase raw materials to process rather than dig gravels from the Tourjiang River (it is forbidden by local governments for a long time). Second, the production of these enterprises causes environmental pollutions. Thirdly, these plants are located in the urban planning area of Saying where all the land along the Tuojiang River has been clearly programed. Thus, no land in urban planning area can be provided for rebuilding the plants. The plants owners

understand and agree with these regulations.

213. The compensations for HD of the enterprises include (1) houses or structures used for business operation; (2) production or operation suspending; (3) relocation of production equipment and materials, and (4) policy subsidies or awards. The compensation rates are described in Section 5, however, the actual compensation rates will be determined by market appraisal results. The compensations will be paid to the owners.

214. A total of 149 workers from 24 plants will be affected by the HD. Among 24 plants, 5 plants have stopped their operation and their 19 persons including owners and workers of the plants have stopped their business or left for other jobs. The remaining 130 persons including owners and workers of remaining 19 plants will be resettled with assistance of local governments. They can find places out of urban planning area and continue their business, and work continuously. If the owners terminate contracts with the workers in advance, the workers can be reemployed in Ziyang city with assistance of human resource and social security bureau of Yanjing District. Affected plants hope to finalize the HD implementation scheme as early as possible to facilitate their arrangement of new business in advance. The PMO and IA will conduct detail measurement survey once the detail design completes, and then make a detail resettlement and reemployment plan with affected plants and workers when updating the RP.

#### **6.4.2 Driving School**

215. A driver school on the land to be used for construction of the campus of Ziyang TVET center will be affected by the project. According to the interview with its owner, the driver school leased 3 mu of land in February 2011. The leasing period will end by the land acquisition time. The owner ran the business of providing training site for the vehicle training of driving school charging 600 yuan per month for each car as venue cost. Now, there is an office of 300 square meters. 2 people are employed, with a salary of CNY2,800 per month. The current operating conditions are not very good, with a revenue of 3,000 -5000 yuan per month. The owner said that he would not operate it after land acquisition. He only requires cash compensation for the ground attachments.

216. The compensations for HD of the school include (1) houses or structures used for business operation; (2) operation suspending; (3) relocation of production equipment, and (4) policy subsidies or awards. The compensation rates are described in Section 5, however, the actual compensation rates will be determined by market appraisal results. The compensations will be paid to the owner.

217. Two affected workers are temporary contracted labors. They know the driver school will be closed when the LA is conducted, so they will leave the school to find other work in advance. Human resource and social security bureau of Yanjing District will provide assistance to them to find new jobs.

#### **6.4.3 Solid Waste Treatment Companies**

218. There are three companies working on Ziyang Sanitary Landfill including (i) Ziyang Urban Waste Treatment Plant (ZUWTP); (ii) Ziyang Centralized Medical Waste Disposal Center (ZCMWDC); and (iii) Beijing Zhongquan Yuhua Cleaning Service Company (BZYCSC). A total of 73 workers including formal staffs and temporary workers will be affected by the HD of the project.

219. A total of 6,000m<sup>2</sup> of houses or structures will be demolished when the landfill is closed. The compensations for HD of the companies include (1) houses or structures used for business operation; (2) operation suspending; (3) relocation of production equipment, and (4) policy subsidies or awards. The compensation rates are described in Section 5; however, the actual compensation rates will be determined by market appraisal results.

220. A labor reemployment plan has been prepared for the affected workers and it is included as Appendix 4 of the RP.

221. ZCMWDC will continue their operation on current landfill for some time or relocate to a new solid waste treatment plant. So ZCMWDC's workers will keep their positions to work on

continually.

222. Workers of ZUWTP, including formal staff and temporary workers, will keep their employment working on a new solid waste treatment plant. The new plant will be built before closure of the existing Ziyang Sanitary Landfill.

223. Human resource and social security bureau of Yanjing District will provide assistance to affected workers to continue or find new jobs, as needed.

### 6.5 Follow-up action plan in DDRs for past LAR

224. For LAR completed already for some components, DDRs have been conducted to ensure there are no outstanding issues and prepare necessary follow-up action plan where needed. See details in DDRs in appendix 2 and 5.

225. During the field survey in December 2017, the LA and HD related compensation of the innovation center and test and examination center of dental sector component were completed. The resettlement and restoration had started and under progress, as presented in Table 13. The restoration of AHs of Binjiang Eco-dike component have completed. However, 14 HHs affected by HD were under transition. They had not selected their resettlement houses. Therefore, the LAR related to the two components shall be continuously monitored and evaluated during the project implementation.

**Table 6-6 Summary of Past LAR Activities and Legacy Issues**

Land Involved	LA/HD	Cash Compensation	Social Insurances	Resettlement	Other Measures
Location of the innovation center and test and examination center of dental sector	Completed	Completed	457 APs to be converted to urban status by December 2018	Total 154 HHs were affected by HD. 65 out of them chose cash compensation, while 74 HHs chose property exchange, the remaining 15HHs had not selected houses. The resettlement is planned to complete by December 2018	Measures related to skill training, employment, special assistance to vulnerable groups are under progress.
Location of Binjiang Eco-dike	Completed	Completed	98 APs converted to urban status already	Total 14 HHs needed to be resettled. They chose property exchange but not selected houses. The resettlement is planned to complete by December 2018	Measures related to skill training, employment, special assistance to vulnerable groups have been conducted. APs' livelihood standards have been restored.

226. By December 2017, some restoration and resettlement measures of two components of the R&D Center and Test and Inspection Center for Dental Sector and the Binjiang Ecological Dike Construction, had not been fully completed. These will be completed during implementation of the Project. A follow-up action plan is prepared and will be implemented and monitored during the project implementation. The monitoring and evaluation on these follow-up actions will be included in the internal and external monitoring/evaluation reports.

**Table 6-7 Follow-up Action Plan for Past LAR**

Measure	Action	Responsible Agency	Timeline
Completion of Resettlement Houses	Complete construction of resettlement houses and house allocation	IA, Social Affairs Bureau of SZHTDZ	By the end of 2018



Measure	Action	Responsible Agency	Timeline
Social insurances	Approve qualified APs to transfer to urban status and their endowment insurance.	Human resource and social security Bureau of Yanjiang District	2018 to 2022
Employment Training	Provide free technical and skill training to APs, twice per year, and recommend job positions for qualified APs after training based on industrial sectors in SZHTDZ such as manufacture of locomotive, automobile and parts, food processing, electronics, dental equipment and materials, as well as service sectors of house service, baby care, cleaners, elder care, and cooking, etc.	Human resource and social security Bureau of Yanjiang District	2018 to 2022
Employment in Project	Priority to APs in employment during implementation and operation of the Project	PMO	2018 to 2022
Support for Vulnerable Group	Support for “Wu-bao households”, disables, poor in skill training and employment except for assistance based on national policies.	Poverty Alliviation Office, Employment Bureau and PMO	2018 to 2022

227. While updating the RP, the due diligence for the past LAR will also be updated including post-resettlement status of the resettled families from the past LA/HD.

## **6.6 Women Development Supports**

### **(i) Carry out the “1+N” entrepreneurship and employment assistance program for women**

228. In recent years, the Women’s Federation of Yanjiang District has carried out the “Innovation and Entrepreneurship Campaign of Women”.

229. Incentive measures have been adopted to boost the development of family farm, family-based restaurants and e-commerce. Campaign and trainings have been provided to at least 2,000 women. A women’s federation in Ziyang Women’s Federation has been established in the Yanjiang Branch of Gardening and Breeding Association. This program will be extended to affected women as well.

### **(ii) Home-based employment for women**

230. The Women’s Federation of Yanjiang District now has 5 model bases of home-based employment of women, which has increased employment with more than 1000 jobs for women and will promote employment of affected women also during the construction of the Project.

### **(iii) Jobs for women provided by the Enterprises in the Hi-tech Industrial Zone**

231. Construction of the Project will help attract more enterprises and bring more employment opportunities. Besides, the project will pay special attention to meet the training and job demands of women in local towns. The PMO resettlement officer will work to collect needs information of women and provide job positions for women with a priority.

## **6.7 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups**

232. According to the survey, 88 households with 186 persons affected by the project are identified as vulnerable groups, including 27hhs/persons disabled, 14 hhs/persons of Five-Guarantees, 39 Dibao HHs with 121 poors, and 8 women-headed HHs with 24 persons. During the resettlement process, the executive/implementing agency will provide supports as follows to the affected vulnerable groups.



**(i) Assistance policies for households enjoying the five guarantees**

Nursing house assistance is provided to the qualified five-guarantess. The subsidy will be provided directly to their accounts.

**(ii) Urban social security and minimum living guarantee**

For the poor affected by the project, the local government will include them into the Dibao System. The standard of minimum living guarantee in Ziyang is CNY 460/month for urban residents and CNY 275/month for rural residents.

There will be 850 affected farmers qualified to convert to non-griculture status in the Project LA and priority will be given to poor people. Urban social security for such people will offer better safeguard.

**(iii) Assistance for the disabled**

The assistance includes living allowance and nursing allowance for disabled APs.

233. During RP implementation, the PMO, IA and local government will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups. Volnerable groups will be given with priorities during implementation of various restoration measures (e.g., employment during construction, skills training and subsequent supports).

**6.8 Restoration of Ground Attachments**

234. Young crops, trees and ground attachment (excluding attachments on housing land) affected by the project will be compensated in accordance with the standards in Section 5.5 of the RP. Affected assets on land temporarily used land will be restored.

## **7 Public Participation and Consultation**

235. According to the PRC's policies and regulations as well as regulations of Sichuan Province and Ziyang Municipality, and the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy in SPS (2009), it is important to have public participation and consultation for the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation; and therefore to protect the lawful rights and interests of APs and entities, reduce complaints and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing the effective RP, and organizing implementation properly.

### **7.1 Methodology for Public Participation**

#### **7.1.1 Approaches**

236. During the survey, town, village and group heads, and AP representatives were invited to participate, and the necessity, benefits and impacts of the Project, principles for compensation and resettlement were communicated to them. At the RP preparation stage, the resettlement planning staff discussed with district and town leaders, listened to their comments, requirements and issues, and explained about the project's policy on resettlement.

237. At the preparation stage of the project, many public participation activities were conducted in such forms of meeting, focus group discussion (FGD), interview and questionnaire survey, including 15 interviews with those involving the IA and government departments, 18 village group FGDs, and sampling survey of 208 affected households.

238. In summary, public participation approaches were implemented in the following manners:

#### **(i) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**

239. Organized FGDs in the affected village groups, including general residents, elder people, women and other special groups.

#### **(ii) Structured questionnaire survey**

240. At the preparation and design stages of the project, a structured questionnaire was designed to understand the expectation of the resettlement of the APs.

#### **(iii) Discussion Meeting and Key Informant Interviews (KIs)**

241. Discussion meetings and personal interviews were organized to collect relevant information as well.

#### **7.1.2 Detailed Measures for Participation and Consultation**

242. Public participation and consultation activities were conducted in the form of discussion meeting and sampling willingness survey to explain the purpose, scope and importance of the Project, and discuss the resettlement plan with AP representatives. Through the survey, public opinions were considered, and incorporated into resettlement programs.

243. At the resettlement plan update and implementation stage, special designed forms will be used to collect further resettlement information, further investigate expectations of the APs, and further improve resettlement programs.

244. The information from the RP will be publicized through public participation (in the form of discussion meeting, etc.) or local news media (e.g., website) to the APs from the beginning of the project to the whole process of resettlement implementation in order that the APs and the local governments are fully aware of the RP, the compensation and resettlement programs under the Project, the state laws and regulations on resettlement, and the ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement. The project agencies will ensure that the APs know the compensation calculation method, compensation measures of physical indicators, resettlement measures, the disbursement and use of resettlement funds, and the rights and preferential policies to which they are entitled. The resettlement information will also be disclosed to the residents of the resettlement communities, so that they know information on land acquisition, land compensation rates and fund uses. This will increase the transparency of the resettlement

work, win the support of the APs for the resettlement and ensure the successful completion of the resettlement.

## 7.2 Public Participation Activities at Project Preparation Stage

245. At the preparation stage, the following public participation and consultation activities were held to provide a basis for the project design and implementation:

- Community meetings: Before the fieldwork, the background information of the project was communicated to community residents, including the project's scope, necessity, possible impacts, and compensation and resettlement programs, involving representatives of APs and women, town and community officials, etc. See **Error! Reference source not found.**
- FGD: focus group discussions were held for learning the background, scale and impacts of the project.
- Sampling questionnaire survey: This survey aimed to learn local socioeconomic profile, and the APs' attitudes and opinions on the project. 208 households were interviewed during the survey, accounting for 24% of the 867 households affected by LAR. The information collected in the survey was taken as an important basis for the RP preparation.
- Interview with the community officials: learning local socioeconomic profile, expectations for the project, comments and suggestions on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, etc.

246. Government interviews: Heads of Ziyang DRC, land and resources bureau, labor and social security bureau, women's federation and statistics bureau were interviewed, acquiring some information and policies related to the project, and learning their comments and suggestions on the project.

**Table 7-1: Public Participation in the Preparatory Stage of the Project**

Date	Organized by	Participants	Number of Participants	Purpose	Contents	Main Issues Identified or Discussed	Solutions Defined in RP
2017. 9-10	FSR-DI	Affected people, village cadres, engineering and technical personnel	200	Feasibility study, field survey, preliminary research on impacts of the Project	Introduce the background and purposes of the Project; farmland shall be requisitioned as little as possible, and routes shall be determined such that the resettlement impacts can be minimized.	Land acquisition and demolition may influence on the current income and living conditions.	Adjust contents of the Project, optimize the design, and reduce impacts of land acquisition and resettlement.
2017. 11-12	RP-DI	Related government agencies and villager representative	150	Prepare RP, socioeconomic survey on resettlement impacts	Assist survey on impacts of the Project; the villagers insist on necessity of the Project; socioeconomic survey and survey on affected population	Villagers are extensively supportive to the Project, while some expressed their worry about the future livelihood after land acquisition	Work out the draft RP based on socioeconomic features of the affected area to make reasonable compensation for farmers' losses and recover their income and living conditions effectively.
2017. 11-12	RP-DI	Related government agencies and villager	150	To learn the opinions of affected population on the compensation	Discuss the compensation schemes and the income restoration plan.	Whether the amount of compensation for land acquisition and demolition is reasonable and	Introduce the local policies for land acquisition and demolition; set up grievance redress system and

Date	Organized by	Participants	Number of Participants	Purpose	Contents	Main Issues Identified or Discussed	Solutions Defined in RP
		representative		and the income restoration plan and listen to their suggestions.		whether such compensation can be paid in time.	independent external monitoring system; supervise the compensation payment.

### 7.3 Public Participaiton Plan in Next Stages

247. Even though several rounds of participations conducted already, the Ziyang PMO and relevant government departments will continue to conduct public participation along the project preparation and implementation. A public participation plan for the next stages is shown as Table 7-2.

**Table 7-2: Public Participation Plan for Next Phase**

Purpose	Mode	Date	Agencies	Participants	Topic
Announce land acquisition	Bulletin board and villager meeting	2018.10	The Project Management Office, the land and resources bureau and leaders of related towns and villages	All the affected people	Announce the area of land acquisition, the standard of compensation and the resettlement measures, etc
Announce the schemes of land acquisition and resettlement	Bulletin board and villager meeting	2018.10	The Project Management Office, the land and resources bureau and leaders of related towns and villages	All the affected people	Amount and payment of compensation
Re-check the physical quantity	Field survey	2018.11	The Project Management Office, the land and resources bureau, the social affairs bureau and leaders of related towns and villages	All the affected people	1)Check and confirm the final influence quantity; 2)Detailed statement of land acquisition and losses incurred; 3)Prepare the basic contracts and agreements of compensation
Determine the income restoration plan and its implementation	Villager meeting (more than one time)	2018.10 onwards	The Project Management Office, the land and resources bureau, the social affairs bureau, and leaders of related towns and villages	All the affected people	Discuss and finalize the income restoration plan and the plan for use of compensation.
Training progress	Villager meeting	2018.10 onwards	the employment agency, and leaders of related towns and villages	All the affected people	Discuss needs for training and prepare training program
External monitoring	Villagers will participate	2019.2 onwards	the external monitoring unit, and leaders of related towns and villages	All the affected people	1)Progress and influence of resettlement 2)Payment of compensation; 3)Release of information; 4)Livelihood restoration

### 7.4 Women's Participation

248. From the beginning of the Project, the implementing agencies and the local governments have given special attention to the role of women in the resettlement preparation and implementation and carried out consultations to know their personal and household needs.

249. In the project area, women enjoy the same rights and status as men, and play a crucial role in economic activities and housework, especially in rural areas, where most men and young work outside and women stay at home for taking care of elders, children and home affairs. In the project area, women show greater enthusiasm about the project. They not only participate actively in all stages of resettlement, but also play an outstanding role in the consultation about resettlement impacts and mitigation measures. All women support the project.

250. During the survey, the women representatives of all affected villages were invited to ensure communication with the affected women. At the small-scale discussion meetings of all villages, over 40% of attendees were women. They not only showed great support for the project but were also concerned about the accuracy of asset inventory results, the rationality of compensation rates, and whether compensation would be available timely. At the resettlement planning stage, the design institute invited women representatives to discuss the project design, and listened to their comments, requirements and issues about production resettlement, relocation and resettlement housing construction. In terms of compensation on LA and HD, the laws and regulations guarantee that women have equal rights on land use rights and house property legal rights. All households constructed or purchased during marriage automatically have shared-ownership between the couple, regardless of how or to whom the property was registered. Both spouses will sign the agreement and register new apartment ownership to protect women's interest and rights.

251. Affected women expressed desire to convert to non-agricultural status, so that they would have stable income every month now or in the retired ages. For young women, their particular needs were skill training and job arrangement after the LA. Some women also expressed to be provided with some job opportunities when the project went into implementation. They hoped that not only themselves, but also their husbands or family members could get some work near their homes.

252. More participation and consultation measures of women are included in the GAP of this Project. In addition, each resettlement implementation agency has at least one female official to assist in implementation relevant gender measures.

## **7.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

253. During the RP implementation, the following measures shall be taken to minimize or address grievances: (1) The implementing agencies and the local governments will give extensive publicity of the resettlement policies in such forms as meeting, discussion and door-to-door survey so that the APs can understand the resettlement policies and principles, and compensation rates; (2) Disclose information on land acquisition and house demolition losses, resettlement agreements, compensation fee disbursement, the construction progress of resettlement housing, and the resettlement agencies through mass media and bulletin boards to accept the public supervision; (3) Strengthen communication and consultation with the APs. The implementing agencies and the local governments will listen to the APs' comments and requirements carefully, conduct honest communication and consultation with them, help them solve difficulties and problems encountered during resettlement, and meet their reasonable requirements where possible.

254. During updating and implementation of the RP, continuous attention will be paid to the participation of the APs and the affected entities, and an appeal mechanism will be established. If any AP is dissatisfied with any compensation arrangement or thinks that he/she is treated unfairly or unreasonably during the resettlement, he/she may seek a solution through the appropriate procedures.

255. In order to ensure the proper channel for APs, including the APs affected by LAR initiated in previous years that reviewed in appendix 2, to file the complaints on any issues related with the land acquisition and resettlement, a three-stage grievance mechanism has been established as follows:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the compensation and restoration/resettlement, he/she can file an oral or written complaint to the community/village committee, which shall be processed and provided with feedback within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 1, he/she may file a complaint to township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral complaint, the township government should make a written record. Such complaint should be solved and provided with feedback within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 2, he/she may file the complaint to the Ziyang land acquisition office and/or Ziyang PMO and requires for

arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

256. At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a law court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

257. Affected persons can also submit complaints to ADB which will first be handled by the project team. If an affected person is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, s/he may submit a complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism (see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>).

258. APs may complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. APs may complain to Ziyang PMO, an external monitoring and evaluation agency, and ADB mission team, as well as ADB's accountability mechanism. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be communicated to the APs at a meeting or through the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. In addition, the appeal process will be published to affected population on mass media. See Table 7-3 for contact information of agencies concerned.

**Table 7-3: Contact Information for Complaints Reporting**

Unit	Name	Address	Telephone
The Management Committee of Ziyang Hi-tech Industrial Zone	Project Management Office	No. 2 Xiandai Avenue, Yangjiang District, Ziyang	0086-28-26654366
The Bureau of Social Affairs of Ziyang Hi-tech Industrial Zone	Xie Zhiying	No.2 Zheyue North Road, No.5 Chengnan Avenue, Yangjiang District, Ziyang	0086-13980388387
The Bureau of Land and Resources of Ziyang Hi-tech Industrial Zone	Hu Qian	No. 118, Section 2 of Jiaozi Avenue, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	0086-13882958289
The Agricultural Bureau of Yanjiang District, Ziyang	The Rural Economic Work Committee	Building 2, Center 3, New Building of Yanjiang District Government, Tuojiang New Area, Baotai, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	0086-832-6242031
The People's Government of Songtao Town	Lu Yong	Team 2, Tongzi Village, SongtaoTown, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	0086-18784328792
The People's Government of Yingjie Town	Mao Taishan	Shuncheng West Street, Yingjie Town, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	0086-13778998623

## 8 Organizational Structures and Implementation Schedule

### 8.1 Organizational Structure

259. To prepare and implement the Project successfully, Ziyang Municipal Government has established a Project Leading Group and its PMO as the decision-making and management agency of the Project. The leading group is responsible for coordination, management, supervision and service during the project implementation, reporting the project progress to Ziyang Municipal government and the ADB, coordinating agencies concerned, organizing bid invitation and procurement, preparing annual financial plans, project quality control, coordinating technical assistance, safeguards etc. The PMO will coordinate overall implementation of RP. See organization structure in Figure 8-1.

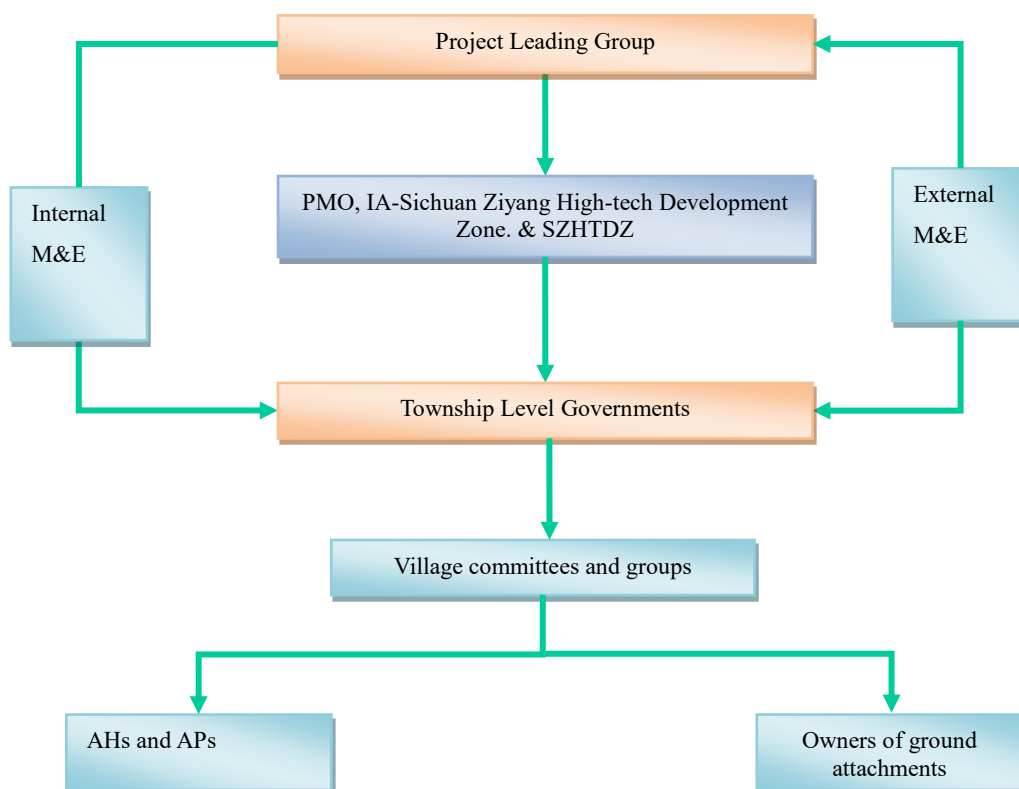


Figure 8-1: Organizational Chart

### 8.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### (i) Ziyang Project Leading Group

260. Mainly responsible for organizing the resettlement of the Project, formulating policies on resettlement activities of the Project, and coordinating relations among the resettlement agencies at all levels.

- Coordinating the work of the government agencies concerned at the preparation and implementation stages;

- Making decisions on major issues during the project construction and resettlement.

#### (ii) Ziyang PMO

261. Responsible for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, and exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring functions of resettlement as the project management agency.

- Coordination, management, supervision and service during the project implementation;

- Reporting the project progress to the Ziyang Municipal Government and ADB;

- Preparing annual financial plans;
- Organizing the preparation and implementation of the RP;
- Making sure compensation paid to affected households and entities fully and timely, and restoration/resettlement measures implemented following the RP approved by ADB;
- Project quality control;
- Coordinating technical assistance, research and training;
- Leading and inspecting internal monitoring activities, and preparing resettlement progress monitoring reports; and
- Assisting in external M&E

### **(iii) Project Implementing Agency (IA)**

262. The IA is Management Committee of Sichuan Ziyang High-tech Development Zone (SZHTDZ). Its main responsibilities are:

- Organizing bid invitation and procurement;
- Appointing a consulting agency to prepare/update the RP;
- Coordinating the DMS;
- Coordinating resettlement implementation;
- Supervising and managing resettlement activities; and
- Reporting resettlement progress and submitting internal monitoring reports to the Ziyang PMO

### **(iv) SZHTDZ Land Resources Bureau and Ziyang Land Resources Bureau (LRB)**

263. LRB and its subsidiaries are responsible for the LAR and RP implementation.

- Participating in the preparation of the RP;
- Conducting resettlement activities according to the RP approved by ADB;
- Going through land acquisition and house demolition formalities;
- Communicating the resettlement policies;
- Organizing public participation;
- Entering into compensation agreements with the AHs, and submitting to the PMO for record;
- Implementing resettlement programs, and submitting to the PMO for reference;
- Disbursing funds, and submitting copies of payment support documents to the PMO for reference; and
- Handling issues arising from the LAR.

### **(v) Ziyang Labor Resource and Social Security Bureau**

264. Its main responsibilities are:

- Reviewing and approving affected farmers to transfer to non-agrocltural status and providing guidance in endowment insurance, pension and other social security;
- Providing skill and technical training to affected labors, especially the training designed in the RP; and



- Managing labor information and promoting employment of affected labors.

**(vi) Ziyang All-China Women's Federation**

265. Its main responsibilities are:

- Assisting affected women in protection of women's right during the project implementation and operation;
- Promoting female labor employment by working with other specific employment departments of Ziyang, including supporting in small loan application; and
- Guiding and assisting affected females in transferring to non-agricultural status.

**(vii) Township Level Governments**

266. Its main responsibilities are:

- Attending village meetings for discussion of land use and compensation;
- Conducting land acquisition and house demolition;
- Settling disputes arising from the LAR implementation;
- Processing and supervision the payment of compensation; and
- Supporting in training and job issues.

**(ix) Village committees and groups**

267. The resettlement working team of a village or group is composed of its key committee members. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on resettlement;
- Selecting resettlement sites, and allocating housing land to the AHs;
- Organizing the implementation of resettlement activities;
- Managing and distributing resettlement funds;
- Reporting APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation; and
- Providing assistance to households with difficulties.

**(x) Design Institute**

268. The design institute is responsible mainly for:

➤ At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of resettlement, the environmental capacity, the usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the Project area in formulating resettlement programs and drawing the relevant drawings; to work closely with the RP preparation agency in identification of impact scope of LAR, and calculation of LAR budget accordingly.

➤ At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the owner timely, make design disclosure to the PMOs of all levels, assist in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement for production of the APs, and improve the resettlement programs based on the practical situation.

**(xi) RP preparation agency**

269. The RP preparation agency is responsible for assisting in RP preparation, including

budgetary investment estimates for all compensation for LAR.

### (xii) External M&E agency

270. The Ziyang PMO will recruit a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

- Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting external resettlement M&E reports to the PMO and the ADB;
- Monitoring the compensation payment progress and implementation status of restoration/resettlement measures stipulated in RP, and
- Providing technical advice to the PMO in data collection and processing.

## 8.2 Staffing and Facilities

### (i) Staffing

271. To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Project have appointed staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of administrative staff and specialized technicians, all of whom with certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in resettlement. See Table 8-1.

**Table 8-1: Staffing of Resettlement Agencies**

Agency	Number of staff (Person)	Composition
Ziyang PMO/ The Management Committee of SZHTDZ	4	Civil servants
The Finance Bureau of SZHTDZ	4	Civil servants
The Land and Resources Bureau of SZHTDZ	3	Civil servants, technicians
The Social Affairs Bureau of SZHTDZ	4~6	Civil servants, technicians
The People's Government of Songtao Town	4	Civil servants
The People's Government of Yingjie Town	4	Civil servants
Affected villages	5	Village leaders and villager representatives
The Design Institute of the Project	3	Engineers and senior engineers
External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Agency (to be appointed)	Several	Resettlement specialists, monitoring and evaluation personnel

### (ii) Facilities

272. All city, district and town resettlement agencies of the Project have provided offices with basic office facilities, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines, Internet access devices.

### (iii) Training Program

273. The purpose of training: to train the management staff and technicians related to land acquisition and house demolition in the Project, so that they understand and master information on resettlement, and ensure that the action plan for resettlement of the Project is fully implemented. See the training as Table 8-2.

**Table 8-2: Training Plan**

Content	Objective	Trainer	Trainee	Timeline	Budget
Resettlement implementation and management	Train the management of the Project on LA, HD and relevant measures, so that they learn the policy of ADB resettlement project and experience of other project implementation.	Resettlement experts authorized by Ziyang PMO and approved by ADB.	Representative of Ziyang government departments who will implement the resettlement of the project.	After approval of the key project document by domestic government and ADB	Provided from Skills training costs of the budget
Procedure of resettlement	Train the staffs who are going to directly	Resettlement experts authorized	Staff of resettlement implementation agency	Before kick-off of resettlement in	Provided from Skills training

Content	Objective	Trainer	Trainee	Timeline	Budget
implementation and requirement as per policies and planning specified in RP.	implement the resettlement, so that they understand the policy, requirement and procedure. Comparison between ADB requirement and general civil project will be conducted.	by Ziyang PMO and approved by ADB.	or other parties who are going to be involved to implement RP.	this project.	costs of the budget

274. Furthermore, following measures will be taken to reinforce ability of the resettlement agencies:

- (1) Clearly define the scope of rights and responsibilities of resettlement agencies at all levels and reinforce related supervision and management;
- (2) Improve strength of the resettlement agencies, especially the professional technical strength. Staff of the resettlement agency shall possess certain professional knowledge and management ability. Technical equipments including computers, monitoring devices and traffic tools, etc, shall be reinforced;
- (3) Select staff strictly and strengthen technical training on the management and technical staff of resettlement agencies so that to improve their professional ability and management ability;
- (4) Appoint women leaders as appropriate to enable women to play their roles in the resettlement work;
- (5) Set up the database and strengthen feedback; get through the channel for information transmission; important issues (if any) shall be solved based on decisions of the leading group for resettlement work;
- (6) Reinforce the reporting system and the internal monitoring and solve problems in time when such problems are identified;
- (7) Set up the external monitoring and evaluation system.

### 8.3 Implementation Plan

275. According to the project implementation schedule, the project will be planned and implemented for 5 years from January 2019 to September 2023; land acquisition will begin in October 2018 and end in December 2021.

276. The overall resettlement schedule of the subproject has been drafted according to the progress of preparation and implementation of the resettlement. The times listed in the table are subject to adjustment with actual progress, as shown in Table 8-3.

**Table 8-3: Implementation Schedule**

No.	Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Timeframe	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	32 groups, 10 villages/communities	Ziyang PMO	Apr 2018	
1.2	Disclosure of the draft RP on ADB website		Ziyang PMO, ADB	Apr 2018	
<b>2</b>	<b>Updating of the RP and approval of the resettlement budget</b>				
2.1	DMS	10 villages/communities	Ziyang PMO, IA, LRB	Aug. 2018	
2.2	Updating the RP based on detailed design	10 villages/communities	Ziyang PMO, IA	Sep. 2018	
2.3	Approval of the updated RP and resettlement budget (incl. compensation rates)	CNY649.57 million	ZMG	Sep. 2018	
<b>3</b>	<b>LA announcement</b>				
3.1	Disclosure of the updated	10 villages/	Ziyang PMO, IA	Oct. 2018	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Timeframe	Remarks
	RP	communities			
3.2	Release of the LA announcement	10 villages/ communities	ZMG	Oct. 2018	
4	Compensation agreements				
4.1	Entering into LA compensation agreements and paying compensation	AHs in 10 villages/ communities	Ziyang and SZHTDZ LRBs	From Nov. 2018	
4.2	Entering into HD compensation agreements and paying compensation	159 AHs	Ziyang and SZHTDZ LRBs	From Nov. 2018	
4.3	HD	159 AHs and 28 entities	Ziyang and SZHTDZ LRBs	From Nov. 2018	
4.4	LURT agreements	587 AHs	SZHTDZ, villages and towns	From Nov. 2018	
5	Implementation of production restoration measures				
5.1	Selection of resettlement houses	159 AHs	Ziyang and SZHTDZ LRBs, villages and towns	From Nov. 2018	
5.2	Moving into new houses	159 AHs	Ziyang and SZHTDZ LRBs, villages and towns	From Jun. 2019	
6	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
6.1	Consultation and implementation of livelihood restoration and employment measures	AHs in 10 / communities	Ziyang PMO, IA, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	Nov. 2018-Dec. 2021	
6.2	Implementation of training programs	AHs in 10 / communities	Ziyang PMO, IA, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	Nov. 2018-Dec. 2021	
6.3	Employment of APs during construction	AHs in 10 / communities	Ziyang PMO, IA, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	Nov. 2018-Dec. 2021	
6.4	Assistance for vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups	Ziyang PMO, IA, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	Nov. 2018-Dec. 2021	
7	Institutional capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of PMO, IA, and LRBs	10 persons	Ziyang PMO	Oct. 2018	
7.2	Training of township and village staff	100 persons	Ziyang PMO	Oct. 2018	
8	Monitoring and evaluation				
8.1	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Ziyang PMO, IA	Sep. 2018	
8.2	Appointment of external M&E agency	One	Ziyang PMO	Sep. 2018	
8.3	Baseline survey	AHs in 10 villages/ communities	External M&E agency	Nov. 2018	
8.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly report	Ziyang PMO, IA	From Jan. 2019-Jan. 2022	
8.5	External monitoring reports	Semi-annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2019	1# Report
				Jul. 2019	2# Report
				Jan. 2020	3# Report
				Jul. 2020	4# Report
8.6	External evaluation reports	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jul. 2021	5# report
				Jul. 2022	6# report
8.7	Resettlement completion report	1 report	Ziyang PMO, IA	Jul. 2023	
9	Public participation and consultation		Ziyang PMO, IA	From 2018- Dec. 2023	
10	Grievance redress				
11	Payment of completion fees				

No.	Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Timeframe	Remarks
11.1	Payment to LRB	Compensation	ZMG	From Nov. 2018	
11.2	Payment to the affected townships	Compensation	LRBs	From Dec. 2018	
11.3	Payment to AHs	Compensation	Township governments	From Dec. 2018	
<b>12</b>	<b>Civil works schedule</b>				
12.1	Ziyang Project		Ziyang PMO, IA, contractors	From Feb. 2019	

## 9 Resettlement Budget

### 9.1 Budget Estimation

277. The total land use of the project is 649,570,609 Yuan, in which, 97,466,998 Yuan is for the compensation of the permanent LA (including ground attachments); 237,240,694 Yuan for rural houses demolition and relocation; 7,093,024 Yuan for other preparation and management costs (such as mapping, planning and design cost, implementation management cost, training cost, and M&E cost, etc.) and 127,627,360 Yuan for LA related taxes and fees. Budget for LURT for the green wedge is 2,109,434 Yuan. In addition, 126,597,221 Yuan of contingency is prepared. See details in table 9-1.

Table 9-1: Estimated Budget of Resettlement

S/N	Item	Unit	Quantity	Compensation rate (CNY)	Amount (CNY)	Proportion
1	Basic fees				380298688	58.55%
1.1	Land acquisition				63402318	9.76%
	Farmland	mu	812.97	53040	43119928.8	6.64%
	Non-farmland	mu	728.01	26520	19306825.2	2.97%
	Compensation for crops	mu	812.97	1200	975564	0.15%
1.2	Ground attachments				34175680	5.26%
	Forest	mu	572.74	2000	1145480	0.18%
	Well (average)	one	206	700	144200	0.02%
	Road(average)	m2	135000	145	19575000	3.01%
	Trees(average)	one	23700	30	711000	0.11%
	Electricity, communication facilities	(the data here is evaluated based on practices)			7600000	1.17%
	Others	(the data here is evaluated based on practices)			5000000	0.77%
1.3	Temporary land occupation				0	0.00%
1.4	Land user right transfer				2109434	0.32%
	Farmland (9 years)	mu	877.21	1800	1578978	0.24%
	Non-farmland (9 years)	mu	663.07	800	530456	0.08%
1.5	House demolition				245588556	37.81%
	House structure	m2	39610	4200	166362000	25.61%
	House internal decoration	m2	39610	300	11883000	1.83%
	Transition subsidy (18 months)	m2/month	39610	3.2	2281536	0.35%
	Compensation for removal	HH	159	2000	318000	0.05%
	Awards for contract-signing, relocation, full legitimacy, moving-in resettlement houses	HH	159	38000	6042000	0.93%
	Award for choosing cash compensation and other policy subsidies	m2	39610	1482	58702020	9.04%
	1.6	Enterprise House Demolition				35022700
House/Structures		m2	31030	1000	31030000	4.78%
Operation Suspending (6 months)		m2	31030	15	2792700	0.43%
Other subsidies (relocation of equipment and materials)				1200000	0.18%	
2	Resettlement planning and desgin (0.5% base fee)				1901493.44	0.29%
3	Related fees, taxes and duties				142810388.3	21.99%
3.1	Mapping	mu	1540.98	300	462294	0.07%
3.2	Approval on forest land	mu	572.74	2000	1145480	0.18%

S/N	Item	Unit	Quantity	Compensation rate (CNY)	Amount (CNY)	Proportion
3.3	Management budget of the unified land acquisition center	mu	1540.98	2000	3081960	0.47%
3.4	Coordination budget of towns/ villages/groups	mu	1540.98	500	770490	0.12%
3.5	Farmland reclamation	mu	812.97	30000	24389100	3.75%
3.6	Farmland Occupation Tax	mu	812.97	18676	15183028	2.34%
3.7	Fees for using newly-added construction land	mu	1540.98	13333	20545886.34	3.16%
3.8	Social security fund	mu	812.97	95000	77232150	11.89%
4	Other fees including HD field clearing, appraisal service, audit service, etc (1% basic fees)				3802986.88	0.59%
5	External resettlement M&E cost				1000000	0.15%
6	Subtotal (1-5)				529813556.6	81.56%
7	Contingency cost (18.44% of total budget)				119757052.2	18.44%
Total					649570608.8	100.00%

## 9.2 Funding Sources

278. According to the construction plan of the Project, the resettlement fund of the Project is from the Ziyang finance. Finance Bureau of Ziyang City will issue a Letter of Commitment that the budget shall be funded in 2018 and 2019 to ensure RP can be kicked-off, implemented and completed within the timeline. Proportion of yearly funding plan is shown as Table 9-2.

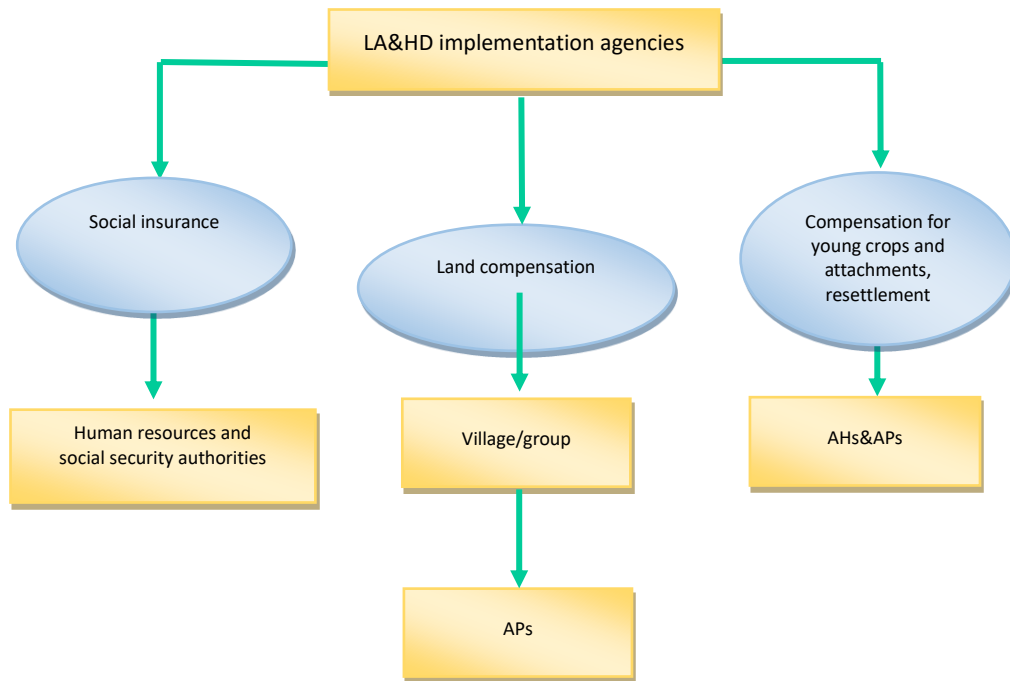
Table 9-2: Annual budget allocation plan

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Investment (CNY 10,000)	6495.71	25982.84	19487.13	12991.42	64957.1
Percentage (%)	10%	40%	30%	20%	100%

## 9.3 Fund Flow and Disbursement Plan

### 9.3.1 Fund Flow of LAR Payment

279. During the implementation of the Project, the Ziyang land and resources bureau will pay the resettlement compensation to the affected entities/households directly according to compensation agreements with the affected entities/households under the compensation policies and rates specified in the RP under the supervision of the Project Leading Group. See Figure 10-1.



**Figure 9-1: Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds**

### 9.3.2 Disbursement Plan

281. The compensation will be disbursed by the IA and used under the supervision of the PMO and relevant agencies including the external M&E agency:

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project;
- Land acquisition: The Ziyang Land Bureau (ZLB) will enter into land acquisition and ground attachment compensation agreements with the village/community committees and disburse compensation to the village/community committees according to such agreements and pay compensation for ground attachments to proprietors through the village/community committees.
- House demolition: The ZLB will enter into compensation agreements with the affected households and pay compensation to the affected households directly.
- Other costs: The IA has the right to use contingencies. If contingencies are insufficient due to price rise, a notice should be given to the competent authority immediately.

## **10 Monitoring and Evaluation**

282. To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and resettle the APs properly, periodic resettlement M&E will be conducted in accordance with the ADB's requirements of the SPS (2009). The monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. The external M&E will begin in January 2019, and end after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. According to the construction and resettlement schedule of the Project, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the ADB semiannually, and an evaluation report on overall resettlement prepared upon completion of the Project.

### **10.1 Internal monitoring**

283. The Ziyang PMO will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor the resettlement. It will also establish a database of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and use it to prepare/update the RP, monitor all displaced households and entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

#### **10.1.1 Procedure**

284. During the RP implementation, the IA will establish a corresponding resettlement database, collect and record information on the resettlement of APs from the monitoring sample, and report activity records to the PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The PMO will inspect implementation regularly.

#### **10.1.2 Monitoring Scope**

285. The internal monitoring will include following contents related to the resettlement activities and results:

- Land acquisition progress: Number of signed contracts, land area acquired completely and remaining land to be acquired, number of affected households and persons, compensation payment;
- House demolition progress: Number of signed contracts, house area demolished completely and remaining are to be demolished, number of affected households and persons, compensation payment;
- House reconstruction progress: signed contracts, compensation payment;
- Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement organization; and
- Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of APs.

#### **10.1.3 Reporting**

286. The Ziyang PMO will prepare internal monitoring reports semiannually and submit it to ADB together with progress reports.

### **10.2 External monitoring**

#### **10.2.1 Purpose and Task**

287. The independent monitoring will be conducted on all resettlement activities by an external resettlement M&E agency during the resettlement implementation with a comprehensive, long-term point of view. The external M&E agency will follow up the resettlement activities to see if the domestic laws on resettlement, and the ADB's relevant policy and requirements are complied with, and if the production level and living standard of the APs are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. The external M&E agency will give suggestions to the implementing agencies based on issues found during the monitoring so that such issues can be solved timely. See details of terms of reference of external resettlement and social monitoring and evaluation agency in appendix 6.



### **10.2.2 External M&E Agency**

288. As required by the ADB, a qualified agency will be appointed by Ziyang PMO as the external M&E agency, which will provide technical assistance to the implementing agencies, and implement basic monitoring through resettlement surveyes.

### **10.2.3 Procedure and Survey Scope**

289. The external M&E agency will follow procedures below to conduct the resettlement M&E during the resettlement implementation:

- (1) Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities
- (2) Design of sampling survey plan and sample size: not less than 20% of households affected by land acquisition if less than 100, or 15% if 100 or more but less than 500, or 10% if 500 or more; not less than 50% of households affected by house demolition; all affected entities.
- (3) Baseline survey: An independent survey to collect the basic information of the households affected by land acquisition and house demolition, for instance, the livelihood, production and income of the monitored displaced households.
- (4) M&E survey
  - 1) Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies;
  - 2) Monitoring the compensation payment progress and implementation status of restoration/resettlement measures stipulated in RP;
  - 3) Public participation and consultation; and
  - 4) Monitoring the registration and disposition of appeals of APs.
- (5) Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database
- (6) Comparative analysis
- (7) Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

### **10.2.4 Monitoring Indicators**

290. According to the purpose of M&E, the main monitoring indicators are as follows:

- (1) Resettlement agencies
  - Consistency between the resettlement activities and policies;
  - Organizational management and internal control of resettlement agencies, and appropriateness thereof;
  - Accuracy of internal monitoring reports
- (2) Resettlement progress
  - Adequacy and timeliness of implementation of the restoration/resettlement plan and compensation payment;
  - Relocation/resettlement progress of APs;
  - Reasonableness and timeliness of compensation to APs and affected entities;
  - Reasonableness house reconstruction/purchase (including location, floor, size, etc.)
- (3) Production and livelihood restoration
  - Livelihood restoration of APs, especially vulnerable groups;
  - Open, transparent, fair in allocation of urbanization conversion quota among villagers;
  - Restoration of production of affected enterprises
  - Allocation and utilization of compensation fee;
  - Conversion of entitled APs from rural to urban status;
  - Progress and necessary details of endowment insurance and other social welfares of APs after status conversion;
  - Relocation, replacement and reconstruction of infrastructure;
  - Availability of other subsidies
- (4) Others
  - Adequacy and rationality of public participation and consultation;
  - Response to appeals from APs

➤ Satisfaction of APs

**10.2.5 Reporting**

291. The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on its observations and survey, and report independently to Ziyang PMO and the ADB.

292. The M&E will begin in January 2019 and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and production and livelihood restoration. As required by the ADB, the external monitoring will be conducted twice a year since the beginning of resettlement, i.e., in the middle and at the end of each year, and annually after the resettlement completion of and before the completion of the Project.

**10.2.6 Resettlement Completion Report**

293. After the completion of the Project, the resettlement activities will be subject to resettlement completion evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation on the basis of the M&E. Successful experience and lessons of land acquisition will be evaluated to provide experience that can be drawn on for future resettlement. Resettlement completion evaluation will be conducted by the external M&E agency appointed by the PMO. The agency will prepare a work plan for resettlement completion evaluation to establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Resettlement Completion Report for submission to the Ziyang PMO and ADB.

## Appendix 1: Resettlement Information Booklet

Ziyang Municipality Government (ZMG) applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project (hereinafter referred as the “Project”). The project is aligned with the following impact: sustainable economic growth in the Yangtze River Economic Belt (YREB) achieved. The project will have the following outcome: economic and environmental conditions in the Sichuan Ziyang High Technology Development Zone (SZHTDZ) improved.

The project is estimated to cost \$413.54 million, including a loan of \$200 million from ADB to help finance the project. The project will be implemented from 2018 to 2023.

The project will be implemented in Management Committee of Sichuan Ziyang High-tech Development Zone (SZHTDZ) in Ziyang City of Sichuan Province of the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred as “PRC”).

The project has three major Outputs: (1) Urban development planning and management capacity strengthened and applied; (2) Economic sector opportunities broadened; and (3) Ecological system and environmental infrastructure constructed.

This Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) of the project provide more information about (1) Impacts, (2) Compensation Rates for LA, HD and ground young crops (attachments), (3) Entitlement, (4) Resettlement Plan, (5) Livelihood Restoration Program and (6) Grievance Redress Mechanism.

### 1. Impacts

According to initial estimates in the project scope on basis of Feasibility Study Report (FSR), a total of 4,265.06 mu land will be permanently used by the Project, in which 1,540.98 mu of rural collective land will be acquired; rural collective land of 1,540.28 mu will be used through land use right transfer (LURT) for green wedge component; and existing state-owned land with an area of 1,183.8 mu will be used. Rural residential houses with total area of 39,610m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished by the Project, causing 159 households with 603 persons to be relocated. In addition, 31,030 m<sup>2</sup> of non-residential structures of 28 enterprises/entities will be demolished by the project, affecting 224 persons. In total, 1,482 HHs/entities with 4,737 persons will be affected by the Project. The Project will not involve temporary land use.

In addition, the subproject will affect some young crops and ground attachments.

### 2. Policies and Compensation Rates

The resettlement policies and compensation rates of the subproject will be based strictly on the policies of the PRC, Chongqing and Dianjiang, as well as ADB’s SPS (2009).

**Table 1: Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies**

Level	Policy document	Effective date
PRC	Land Administration Law of the PRC	2004-8-28
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Public Hearing on Land and Resources (MLR [2004] No.22)	2004-5-1
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	2004-10-21

Level	Policy document	Effective date
	Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SC [2006] No.29)	2006-4-10
	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	2006-11-7
	Property Law of the PRC	2007-3-16
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)	2007-4-28
	Notice on Improving the Fiscal Discounting Policy for Small-amount Secured Loans to Promote Women's Employment and Business Startup (CJF [2009] No.72)	2009-7-27
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	2010-6-26
Sichuan Province	Implementation Measures of the the "Land Administration Law of the PRC" in Sichuan Province (executed since July 27, 2012)	2012-7-27
	Notice of the General Office of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government Transmitting Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China on Adjusting the Compensation and Resettlement Standards for Land Acquisition and Other Issues (CBH [2008] No. 73)	2008
	Notice of the General Office of Sichuan Provincial People's Government on Further Improving the Social Security Work for Land-acquired Farmers"(CBF [2008] No. 1)	2008
	Implementation Measures for the "Rural Land Contracting Law of the People's Republic of China" in Sichuan Province (passed on 29 Nov 2007)	2007-11-29
	Notice of the General Office of Sichuan Provincial People's Government on Further Regulating the Orderly Transfer of Right to Contracted Rural Land" (CBF [2009] No. 39)	2009
Ziyang Municipality	Provisional Method on Procedures for Land Acquisition in Ziyang City (Ziyang Municipal People's Government Decree No. 1, March 15, 2001)	2001-3-15
	Ziyang Municipal People's Government's "Approval for Uniform Annual Output Value Criteria for Land Acquisition in Yanjiang District" (ZFH [2014] No. 312, November 26, 2014)	2014-11-26
	Notice of Yanjiang District People's Government on further clarifying and standardizing compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments on land acquisition in Yanjiang District" (Ziyanfufa [2017] No. 18, November 24, 2017)	2017-11-24
	Notice of the People's Government of Ziyang Municipality on the "Adjustment of the Policies on the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses in Ziyang Central City" (Qifu [2015] No. 12, May 5, 2015)	2015-5-5
	Ziyang Municipal People's Government's "Agreed Matters Concerning the Implementation of Social Security Policies for Land-expropriated Farmers" (Qifu [2011] No. 42, January 6, 2011)	2011-1-6
	Notice of Ziyang Municipal People's Government on the Confirmation of Unregistered Buildings in the Housing Acquisition of Ziyang Central City" (Zhaofu [2015] No. 14)	2015
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	2009-6

### 3. Compensation Rates

#### 3.1 Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition

The land acquisition compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Land compensation is determined by 10 times of AAOV (average annual output value), and resettlement subsidy is determined by 16 times of AAOV for cultivated land in the project. AAOV in the affected towns is

determined as CNY 2,040. The fixed compensation for young crops (one season) is set as CNY1,200 per mu. For non-cultivated land, the land acquisition compensation is half of that for cultivated land, see Table 2 for details. The compensation rate for young crops of acquired farmland is presented in Table 3.

**Table 2: Standards of LA Compensation**

District	Town	AAOV (CNY/mu)	Times of AAOV for LA compensation	Times of AAOV for Resettlement Subsidy	Standard of Compensation for Farmland (CNY/mu)	Standard of Compensation for Other Lands (CNY/mu)
Yanjiang	Songtao and Yingjie	2,040	10	16	53,040	26,520
Distribution Scheme		The compensation will be paid to AHs for cultivated land and to collective economic organization for other lands directly.				

**Table 3: Standard of Compensation for Young Crops (one season)**

Type	Young Crops (CNY/mu)
Compensation Rate	1,200
Distribution Scheme	The compensation will be paid to AHs for cultivated land directly.

### 3.2 Compensation Rates for House Demolition

For residential house demolition, the compensation, subsidy and awards have been presented in table 4.

**Table 4: Standard of Compensation for Rural Residential House Demolition**

Compensation	Structure	Standard of Compensation	Remarks
House compensation	Legal house area	CNY4200/ m <sup>2</sup>	Will be finally based on appraisal price during implementation, but not less than this benchmark price
	Interior decoration	CNY300/ m <sup>2</sup>	
Other compensation	Transitional subsidy for Cash Compensation option	CNY 3.2/ m <sup>2</sup> /month (6 months)	Depend on the options by AHs
	Transitional subsidy for Property Replacement option	CNY 3.2/ m <sup>2</sup> /month (18 months)	
	Moving subsidy for Cash Compensation option for residential houses	CNY 1,000/HH	Depend on the options by AHs
	Moving subsidy for Property Replacement Option for residential houses	CNY 2,000/HH	
	Moving subsidy for houses with business operation	CNY15/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Moving subsidy for storehouses	CNY12/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Moving subsidy for air-conditioners	CNY300/set	
	Awards for contract-signing, hand over, full legitimacy, moving-in resettlement houses	10000+5000+20000+3000=CNY 38,000/HH	See details in subsection in 5.3.2 of RP

Compensation	Structure	Standard of Compensation	Remarks
	Award for choosing cash compensation and other policy subsidies	About CNY1,482/m <sup>2</sup>	See details in subsection in 5.3.2 and 5.3.3 of RP

For non-residential house demolition, the compensation, subsidy and awards have been presented in table 5.

**Table 5: Compensation Rates for House Demolition of Enterprises**

Type	Compensation Rate	Remarks
Compensation for houses or structures	Based on market appraisal price, about CNY500-1,000/m <sup>2</sup>	The final amount of compensation shall be subject to agreements between the government and enterprises
Compensation for production and operation suspending	CNY15/m <sup>2</sup> /month for enterprises that are under operation; CNY7.5/m <sup>2</sup> /month for enterprises that are not operating or shutdown. Both cases for 6months.	
Moving subsidy for relocation of equipments and materials	Based on market appraisal prices	

### 3.3 Compensation for Affected Attachments and Young Crops

The Notice on further clarifying and standardizing compensation standards for young crops and ground attachments of land acquisition in Yanjiang District (ZYFF [2017], issued on November 24, 2017) sets up the standards of compensation for ground attachments as follows:

**Table 6: Standard of Compensation for Ground Attachments**

S/N	Items		Unit	Standard of Compensation (CNY)
1	Well	Earth	pcs	200
		Stripe stone	pcs	800
		Hand-operated	pcs	600
		Motor-pumped	pcs	600
		Random riprap	m <sup>3</sup>	60
2	Cement pavement	Thickness less than 15cm	m <sup>3</sup>	60
		Thickness beyond 15cm	m <sup>3</sup>	100
		Simple pavement	m <sup>3</sup>	200
3	Scattered trees (as per checklist but not exceed upper limit)	Per capita farmland below 0.4mu	Upper limit per mu (CNY)	2000
		0.4 -1.0mu (included)		1500
		More than 1.0mu		1200
4	Forest trees: orange, tangerine, grapefruit, plum, apple, apricot, loquat, cherry, ginkgo, etc (as per checklist but not exceed upper limit)	Seedling (within 3 years of planting)	mu	CNY 5/seedling, maximum: CNY 3,600/mu
		Sapling (within 3 years of planting)		CNY 15/sapling, maximum: CNY 4,000/mu
		At primary fruit stage (3-5 years of fruiting)		CNY 40/tree, maximum: CNY 4,600/mu
		At full productive age (5 or more years of fruiting)		CNY 60/tree, maximum: CNY 5,600/mu
		At end productive age (12 or more years of fruiting)	mu	CNY 30/tree, maximum: CNY 3,600/mu
5	Nursery	Ordinary ecological forest, economic forest, herbs or flowers	mu	5,000
		Precious ecological forest, economic forest, herbs or flowers	mu	8,000
6	Forest: other trees and shrubs	Mulberry, cypress, toon, paulownia, eucalyptus	mu	CNY 5-30/tree, maximum: CNY 3,600/mu
		Bamboos and shrubs		CNY 5-30/m <sup>2</sup> , maximum: CNY 3,600/mu
7	Electricity facilities (wire, pole, transformor, etc)		unit	According to market

S/N	Items	Unit	Standard of Compensation (CNY)
			appraisal
8	Communication facilities (cable, pole)	unit	According to market appraisal

#### 4. Entitlement Matrix

The eligibility for compensation has been set based on the preliminary measurement survey per impacts scope in the FSR and disclosed to AHs on 31 January 2018 that will serve as the initial cut-off date. The cut-off date according to the local government regulations will be disclosed again by Ziyang LRB based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) through the LA announcement expected in October 2018. Local governments will not issue any new permits for construction in the area affected by LA of the project after the preliminary cut-off date. After the LA announcement date, the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their houses, should not change the uses of their properties and land, and should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their houses. Any variation in physical quantity arising from any of the above acts will not be acknowledged nor compensated.

The entitlement matrix is developed in line with relevant policies, regulations and laws, and assessment of compensation and resettlement assistance for the affected persons experiencing different impacts under the project.

**Table 7: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation resettlement policy	Implementation
Permanent land acquisition	1,540.98 mu rural collective land will be acquired permanently (including 812.97 mu cultivated land, 572.74 mu forest and 155.27 mu unused or waste land)	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households who have the right to use the land	856 HHs with 2,574 persons in 32 groups/10 villages/communities of Songao Town and Yingjie Town	(1) For cultivated land, compensation rate for both land compensation and resettlement subsidy together is CNY53,040/mu (updated in 2018); (2) For non-cultivated land, compensation rate for both land compensation and resettlement subsidy together is CNY26,520/mu (updated in 2018); (3) Compensation rate for young crops is CNY1,200/mu; (4) Livelihood restoration measures: cash compensation, social insurances, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, special care of vulnerable groups, etc.)	(1) 100% of compensations for land acquisition and young crops shall be paid to the APs directly for contracted farmland; (2) 100% of compensations for land acquisition and young crops shall be paid to rural collective economic organization directly for non-contracted land for collective economic development and the production and livelihood restoration of its members; (3) No farmland reallocation; (4) Livelihood restoration measures will be implemented by IA/PMO with assistance of relevant local government departments during RP implementation, to ensure the living and income level of AHs will not worse than pro-project status and improve the livelihood level of vulnerable groups.
Demolition of rural residential houses	39,610m <sup>2</sup> in total, including 39,390 m <sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete structure and 220m <sup>2</sup> of brick-timber structure	Property Owners	159 households with 603 persons in 8 villages/communities	(1) Compensation rate for house structure will be determined by market appraisal prices in full replacement value. The benchmark price in 2018 is CNY4,200/m <sup>2</sup> regardless of structures; (2) Compensation rate for internal decoration will be determined by market appraisal prices. The benchmark price in 2018 is CNY300/m <sup>2</sup> regardless of structures (3) Other subsidies for moving, transition, and awards are included in Section 5.2 for details. (4) Two options of resettlement mode, including full cash compensation and property replacement, can be chosen by AHs on basis of their willingness.	(1) Full cash compensation: 100% compensation will be paid to APs in cash after agreements signed according to market appraisal prices in full replacement values. (2) Property replacement: Area of new resettlement house is provided based on legitimate area of house to be demolished. Both new resettlement house and house to be demolished will be evaluated according to market prices, and the difference will be balanced. (3) All other moving and transition subsidies and awards will be paid to APs directly.
Enterprises on collective land	PLA and HD	Affected enterprises	24 sand processing plants with 149 APs 1 driver school training field with 2	(1) Compensation rate for structure will be determined by market appraisal prices in full replacement value. The benchmark price in 2018 is CNY500-1,000/m <sup>2</sup> ; (2) Compensation rate for operation suspending is	(1) IA and affected enterprises will negotiate for the compensation rates and related subsidies, including production suspending subsidy and relocation



Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation resettlement policy	Implementation
			APs	CNY45-90/m <sup>2</sup> , finally determined on basis of market appraisal; (3) Other subsidies such as equipment relocation, etc will be based on negotiation; (4) Land compensations have been included in above PLA impacts of PLA. (5) Local government departments will provide assistance to the business owners and workers to find alternative bussness and/or reemployment opportuinities.	subsidy, etc., on basis of market appraisal prices; (2) The compensation will be paid to affected enterprises directly; (3) Relocaiton, resettlement and re-employment measures will be implemented by IA/PMO with assistance of revelant local government departments during RP implementation, to ensure the living and income levels of enterprice owners and workers will not worse than pre-project status.
Enterprises on state owned land	HD	Affected enterprises	3 companies on Ziyang Landfillwith 73 APs	(1) Compensation rate for house structure will be determined by market appraisal prices in full replacement value. The benchmark price in 2018 is CNY500-1,000/m <sup>2</sup> ; (2) Compensation rate for operation suspending is CNY45-90/m <sup>2</sup> , finally determined on basis of market appraisal; (3) Local government departments will provide assistance the the business owners and workers to find alternative bussness and/or reemployment opportuinities.	(1) IA and affected enterprises will negotiate for the compensation rates and related subsidies on basis of market appraisal prices; (2) The compensation will be paid to affected enterprises directly.
Land User Right transfer (LURT)	1540.28mu rural collective land will be obtained by LURT, including 877.21 mu cultivated land and 663.07 mu barren land.	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households who contracted the land	587 household with 1895 persons in 5 villages/ communities	(1) Rentals for leasing the land will be decided through fully voluntary and equal negotiation manners between the IA (SZHTDZ) and current land users. (2) Benchmark rentals are based on CNY 1800/ mu for cultivated land and CNY 800/ mu for other land in 2018 (will be not less than the rates during the project implementation). (3) Rental adjustment mechasim will be set and included in the LURT agreements on basis of voluntary and equal negotiation.	(1) Rentals will be paid directly to AHs who contracted the land; (2) Rentals for non-contracted land will be paid directly to collective economic organizations for village economic development and public welfares for vulnerable groups in villages. (3) Rental level will be renewed at least every 3 years according to full negotiation between the IA (SZHTDZ) and current land users. See details in appendix 3 in RP.
Ground attachments	Totally 9 types of attachment, such as powe r cable, transformers, poles, communication cable,	Property Owners	All affected households with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation directly to proprietors on basis of full replacement value. Restore the public service faliilities by relevant public sectors.	See Section 5.5 in RP

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation resettlement policy	Implementation
	agricultural roads, wells, trees, etc.				
Vulnerable groups	PLA and HD	Land user or Property Owners	88 households with 186 persons	<p>(1) For five-guarantee household, they will receive subsidies (CNY 390/month for each rural five-guarantee household) from the local civil affairs bureau. In addition, they will have priority in getting relevant jobs and training;</p> <p>(2) Low income families included in the local minimum living guarantee system. They will have priority in getting relevant jobs and training;</p> <p>(3) Living allowances for the disabled: CNY70/ month/ person in 2017, increased by CNY 10 every year in 2017-2020, and CNY 100 month/ person after 2020; and nursing subsidy for serious disabled is not less than CNY 80 / month/ person for 1st disabled grade, and not less than CNY 50 for 2nd disabled grade.</p>	<p>(1) The IA representative, township government will assist the low-income family to register in the Five-Guarantee Household Program.</p> <p>(2) The IA representative and the village leaders will work together to figure out the work opportunities in the project and provide to the vulnerable group of people in priority. Provide additional living subsidy.</p>
Grievance redress	LAR and LURT	All affected people	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	See details in section 7.5 in RP.
Monitoring and reporting	LAR and LURT	All affected people	All APs	<p>The compensation and restoration measures for APs impacted by LAR will be fully monitored and reported to ADB.</p> <p>All other activities on LAR and LURT will be monitored and reported to ADB.</p>	See details in section 10 in RP.

## **5. Resettlement and Restoration measures**

In order to mitigate the impacts of LA and restore the affected people's standard of living, the project has developed detailed economic restoration plan for affected people, including cash compensation, endowment insurance and other urban social welfares for the APs to be converted to urban status, employment of the affected people, support to open their own businesses, labor skills training, guarantee of small loan for woman, etc.. All these measures will help to offset the losses caused by LA and fully restore the livelihood of APs.

The subproject will provide two options to resettle the AHs to be relocated, including full cash compensation and property replacement with resettlement houses provided by local government. The construction of proposed resettlement community, i.e. Junxingyuan Community, will be completed in 2019.

Besides compensation based on full replacement value, IA and relevant local government departments will assist affected business owners to find alternative business and help affected workers to get reemployed during RP implementation.

Vulnerable groups and women will enjoy the priorities during the implementation of these restoration and resettlement measures, and special assistance measures have been developed for them to make sure their living and income levels will be improved after the subproject implementation.

## **6. Organizational Structure and Schedule**

The Ziyang Municipal Government (ZMG) will be the executing agency and will supervise, coordinate, and manage the project. A project leading group (PLG) has been established in ZMG, and a project management office (PMO) has been established under the PLG in the ZMG. Implementing agencies will be the SZHTDZAC, which is a bureau under ZMG, and the Ziyang Municipal Education Bureau (ZMEB), also a bureau under ZMG, for the TVET component of Output 2. A project implementation unit, the Development Zone Investment Company, Ltd (DZI), under the PMO, will assist in the day-to-day contract administration and procurement. The Bureau of Land and Resources and the Bureau of Social Affairs of SZHTDZ, Yanjiang and Ziyang, and the government of affected towns are responsible for specific implementation of the resettlement work.

According to the timeline of the Project, the resettlement schedules will be linked up with the construction schedules of the project components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the Project will be commenced in October 2018 and end in December 2021. The civil works of the Project will start in February 2019.

## **7. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

In order to ensure the proper channel for APs, including the APs affected by LAR initiated in previous years that reviewed in appendix 2 of the RP, to file the complaints on any issues related with the land acquisition and resettlement, a three-stage grievance mechanism has been established as follows:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the compensation and restoration/resettlement, he/she can file an oral or written complaint to the community/village committee, which shall be processed and provided with feedback within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 1, he/she may file a complaint to township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral complaint, the township government should make a written record. Such complaint should be solved and provided with feedback within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 2, he/she may file the complaint to the Ziyang land acquisition office and/or Ziyang PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a law court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

Affected persons can also submit complaints to ADB which will first be handled by the project team. If an affected person is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, s/he may submit a complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.

APs may complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. APs may complain to Ziyang PMO, an external monitoring and evaluation agency, and ADB mission team, as well as ADB's accountability mechanism. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance channel has been discussed during the RP preparation and will be further notified to the APs while distributing resettlement information booklet through meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of complaint. In addition, the appeal process will be published to affected population on mass media. See Table 8 for contact information of agencies concerned.

**Table 8: Contact Information for Complaints Reporting**

Unit	Name	Address	Telephone
The Management Committee of Ziyang Hi-tech Industrial Zone	Project Management Office	No. 2 Xiandai Avenue, Yangjiang District, Ziyang	0086-28-26654366
The Bureau of Social Affairs of Ziyang Hi-tech Industrial Zone	Xie Zhiying	No.2 Zheyue North Road, No.5 Chengnan Avenue, Yangjiang District, Ziyang	0086-13980388387
The Bureau of Land and Resources of Ziyang Hi-tech Industrial Zone	Hu Qian	No. 118, Section 2 of Jiaozi Avenue, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	0086-13882958289
The Agricultural Bureau of Yanjiang District, Ziyang	The Rural Economic Work Committee	Building 2, Center 3, New Building of Yanjiang District Government, Tuojiang New Area, Baotai, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	0086-832-6242031
The People's Government of Songtao Town	Lu Yong	Team 2, Tongzi Village, Songtao Town, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	0086-18784328792
The People's Government of Yingjie Town	Mao Taishan	Shuncheng West Street, Yingjie Town, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	0086-13778998623

## **8. Rights of interpretation**

The Ziyang PMO have the power to interpret this RIB.

Ziyang PMO

April 2018

## Appendix 2: Due Diligence Report on State-owned Land Occupation

### I. Project Background

Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project (hereinafter referred as the “Project”) consists of 3 outputs: (1) Urban development planning and management capacity strengthened and applied; (2) Economic sector opportunities broadened; and (3) Ecological systems and environmental infrastructure constructed. The project will be implemented in Sichuan Ziyang High-tech Development Zone (SZHTDZ) in Yanjiang District of Ziyang City in Sichuan Province of the People’s Republic of China (PRC).

The construction of the project includes (1) installation of SMART SZHTDZ management system; (2) establishment of a R&D center and a test and inspection center for dental sector; (3) new campus of Ziyang TVET center; (5) rehabilitation of Binjiang eco-dike and Yunnan wetland; (7) closure of Ziyang Sanitary Landfill; and (8) ecological green wedge and sponge urban. The construction of the project will involve land acquisition (LA), state-owned land occupation (SLO) and land user right transfer (LURT). The LA to be implemented during the project construction is included in the resettlement plan (RP), while the occupation of state-owned land by the project is identified and reviewed in this due diligence report (DDR).

The subprojects involving state-owned land occupation include:

- Smart SZHTDZ Management System;
- R&D Center and a Test and Inspection Center for Dental Sector;
- Binjiang Ecological Dike Construction; and
- Ziyang Landfill Closure and Ecological Restoration.

According to relevant requirements of ADB, Ziyang Project Management Office (Ziyang PMO) and a resettlement plan preparation institute (Sichuan Frontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd.) (RP-PI) investigated the completed land acquisition and resettlement (LAR), state-owned land occupation, and compensation relating to these subprojects and prepare the due diligence report. TRTA consultants provided guidance in preparing the DDR.

### II. Preparation of due diligence report

The due diligence report of this project was jointly prepared by Ziyang PMO and the RP-PI with the guidance from TRTA consultants. From December 2017 to January 2018, the investigation group visited Ziyang Yanjiang District Land and Resources Bureau, Hi-tech Zone Land and Resources Bureau, Management Committee of Ziyang Hi-tech Industry Zone, Songtao Town, Yingjie Town, and other organizations to collect relevant data such as state-owned land certificate, land acquisition and demolition compensation and resettlement agreement, and interviewed with some land acquisition and relocation households conducted in the past. The relevant final conclusion is made by investigation and interview for understanding current land situation and reviewing records of relevant past activities.

### III. Current Situation of State-owned Land to be Occupied

Four components of the project will occupy a total of 1,183.8mu of state-owned land as presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: State-owned Land Use of the Project Components**

Output	Component	State Land (mu)	Location	Remark
1	Installation of SZHTDZ Intelligent Park Platform	40	No.1 Xiandai Avenue of Yanjiang District (Songtao Town)	SZHTDZ Development and Investment Co. purchased the land in 2016 from Sichuan Zheyue Investment Co., Ltd, one of enterprises in the SZHTDZ for using land effectively. The

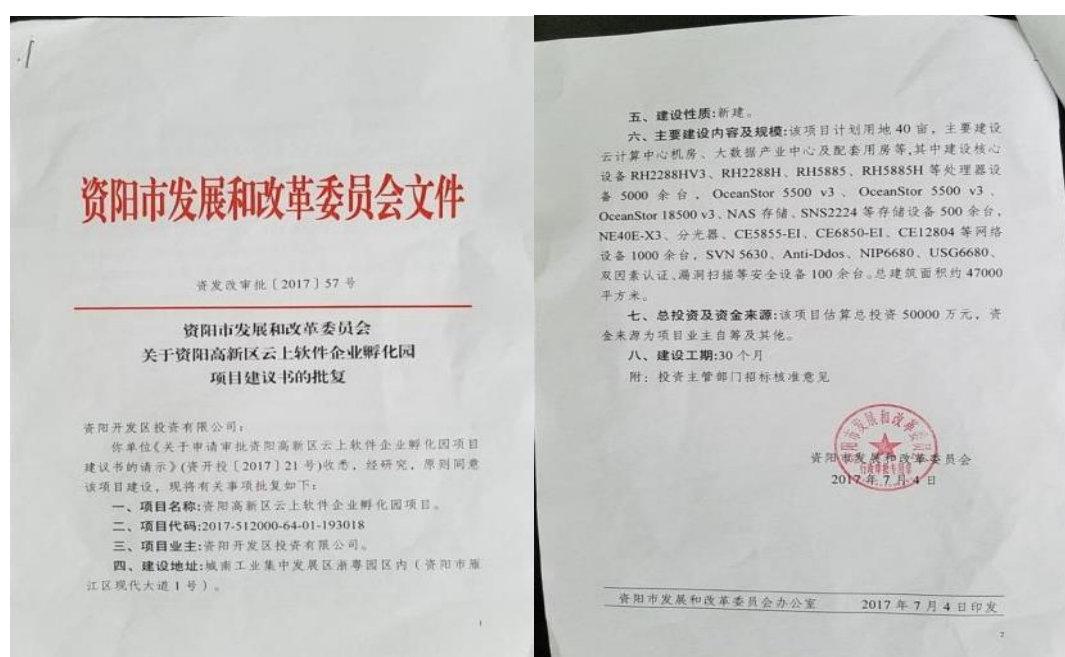
Output	Component	State Land (mu)	Location	Remark
				component can use the land directly.
2	Establishment of a R&D platform center and a testing and inspection center for the dental sector	599.75	Intersection of West Section of Xingcheng Avenue and West 4 Section of Outer Ring Road of Yanjiang District (Songtao Town)	LA in Oct-Dec 2017 and resettlement and rehabilitation measures under progress.
3	Landfill Closure	229	No.60 Group 3 of Wuxian Village of Songtao Town of Yanjiang District	LA was completed in 2004.
	Binjiang Eco-dike	120.79	Villages of Baleng, Changshou and Gaoyan of Songtoa Town of Yanjiang	LAR was completed in 2013.
		194.01	Flood land of Tuojiang River (unused land)	Not involve any LAR so not included in the DDR
Total		1,183.8		

### (I) Smart SZHTDZ Management System

The hardware equipment and supporting software for Smart SZHTDZ Management System will be placed in Yunshang Software Enterprise Incubation Park of SZHTDZ.

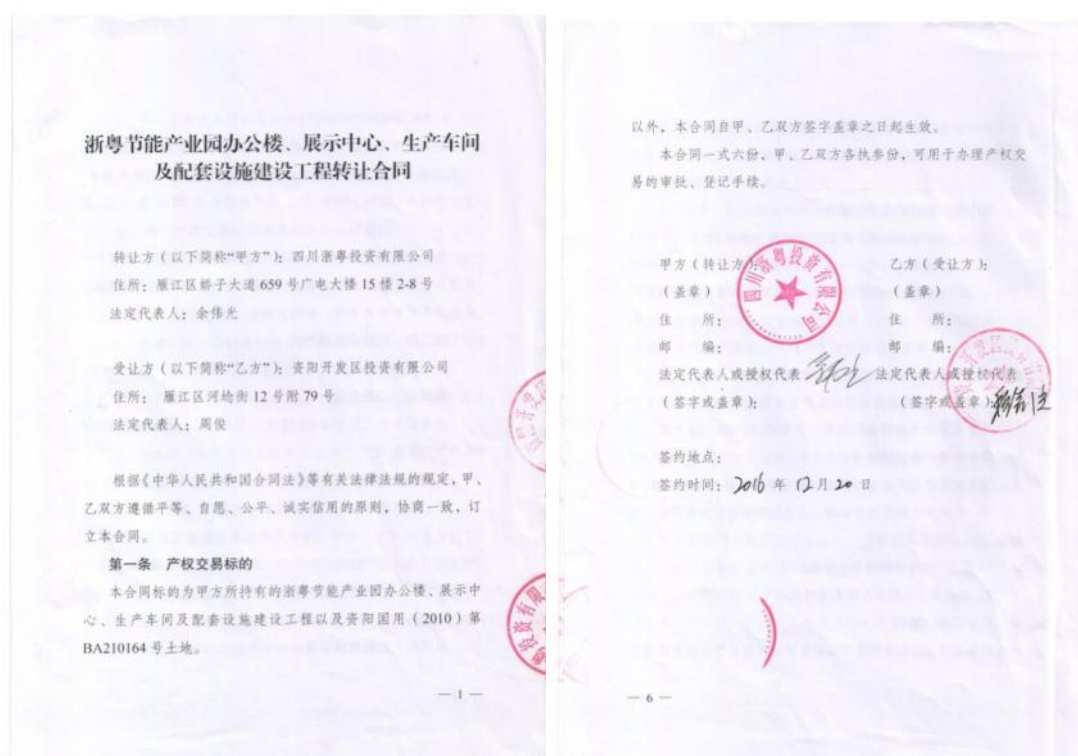
The implementing agency of the Yunshang Software Enterprise Incubation Park Project is Ziyang Hi-tech Industry Zone Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Hi-tech Zone Investment), covers an area of 40 mu and is located in No. 1 Xiandai Av., Yanjiang District, Ziyang City, with a planned area of 47,000 m<sup>2</sup>. It is planned to be completed and put into use before the end of 2020. The project has completed the planning, design and feasibility study approval, and under the bidding phase.

The land for Yunshang Software Enterprise Incubation Park was purchased by Sichuan Zheyue Investment Co., Ltd., a company settled in the Zone, by revitalization of the Zone's idle land resource in December 2016. It is industrial land without building and demolition and has met the construction conditions.

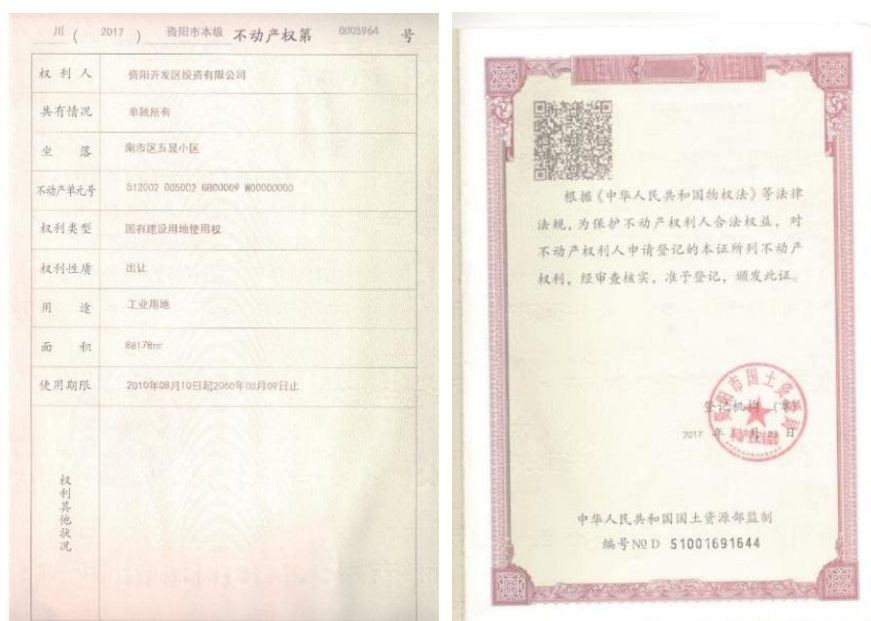


**Figure 1: Project Approval**  
(See Translation of Figure 1 in Annex III)





**Figure 2: Purchase contract**  
(See Translation of Figure 2 in Annex III)



**Figure 3: Land ownership certificate**  
(See Translation of Figure 3 in Annex III)

## (II) R&D Center and a Test and Inspection Center for Dental Sector

### (1) Impact Scope

The R&D Center and a Test and Inspection Center for Dental Sector (Two Centers) will be located in the same land parcel, which is located at the interchange of West 4th Section of Ziyang Outer Ring Road and West Section of Xingcheng Av. in Songtao Town, with a total land area of about 600 mu. It was farmland (including cultivated land, forest, unutilized land, etc.) before land acquisition in 2017. Totally 299 households with 951 persons in 6 villager groups of 2 administrative villages were affected by the land acquisition in 2017 and involving the

house demolition of 154 households with 493 persons.

Table 2: Impact of Land Acquisition

Town	Village	Group	Household (HH)	Population (person)	Land Area (mu)		
					Subtotal	Cultivated	Other
Songtao	Xiema	1	73	232	142.29	98.92	43.37
		7	29	109	27.16	23.09	4.07
		10	63	196	104.39	81.34	23.05
	Liuma	2	31	92	22.27	19.72	2.55
		3	49	143	132.97	95.21	37.76
		6	54	179	170.67	121.54	49.13
Total			299	951	599.75	439.82	159.93

Table 3: Impact of House Demolition

Town	Village	Group	Household (HH)	Population (person)	House Area (m²)			
					Subtotal	Brock-concrete	Brick-timber	Other
Songtao	Xiema	1	61	193	12,403.9	12,153.8	250.1	0
		10	43	135	8,543.2	8,543.2	0	0
	Liuma	2	18	67	3,538.7	3,538.7	0	0
		6	32	98	6,310.1	6,219.4	90.7	0
Total			154	493	30,795.9	30,455.1	340.8	0

Table 4: Income Loss of Households Affected by Land Acquisition

Town	Village	Group	Household (HH)	Cultivated Land Per HH Before LA (mu)	Cultivated Land Per HH After LA (mu)	Land Loss Per HH	Income Loss Per HH
Songtao	Xiema	1	73	1.5	0.14	90.34%	9.03%
		7	29	1.4	0.6	56.87%	7.39%
		10	63	1.5	0.21	86.07%	7.75%
	Liuma	2	31	1.2	0.56	53.01%	5.30%
		3	49	2	0.06	97.15%	9.72%
		6	54	2.3	0.05	97.86%	14.68%
Total			299				

Average loss of AHs in cultivated land area after LA was high, from 53 to 98%. It is because the project affected area is within in SZHTDZ, a lot of land was acquired in recent more than 10 years and resulted in average cultivated land per household decreased largely. However, average loss of AHs in household income was small, less than 15%. It is because the cultivated land area per household is small, agricultural income from rice and corn planting is very small in total household income. Most income of AHs are from salary jobs or temporary non-agricultural work in urban areas.

The land use approval is shown in **Annex 1**.

## (2) LAR Procedure

In October 2017, a leading group for project land acquisition was established by the government comprising representatives of the Ziyang Housing Management Department, Land and Resources Bureau, Hi-tech Zone Management Committee, and Yanjiang District Government to carry out the land acquisition and demolition work. On December 25, 2017, the signing of all land acquisition compensation schemes and financial evaluation were completed. On December 31, 2017, the land acquisition compensation and resettlement scheme was



published.

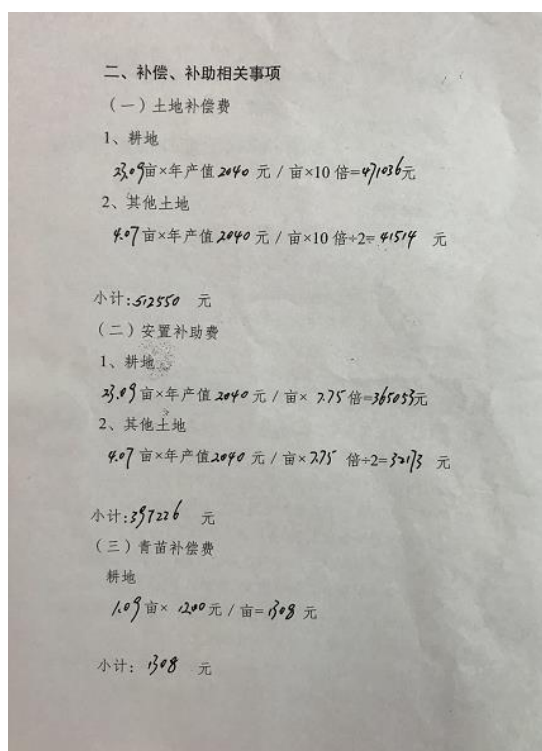
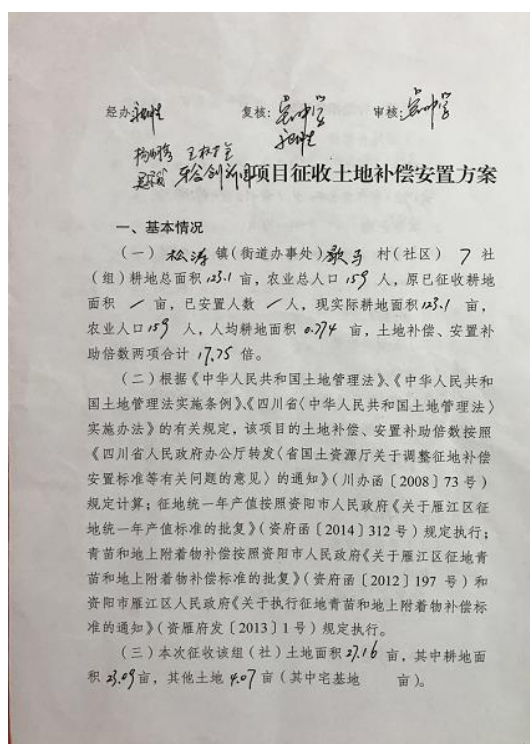
### (3) Compensation Standards and Resettlement Measures

The land acquisition compensation was subject to the Notice on Opinion for Relevant Problems of Land Acquisition Compensation Standard Adjustment of Sichuan Department of Land and Resources Transmitted by the General Office of Sichuan Provincial Government (CBH [2008] No. 73), the Approval of Unified Annual Output Standard for Land Acquisition of Yanjiang District of Ziyang Municipal People's Government (ZFH [2014] No. 312), and currently relevant and effective laws and regulations.

LA Compensation: Land compensation is based on 10 times of local AAOV, while resettlement subsidy is based on 7.75 times of the AAOV for cultivated land in 2017; for other land, the total compensation is based on 12.75 times of the AAOV in 2017 (see details in Annex III). The AAOV of cultivated land in Songtao Town is CNY2,040/mu. Compensation for young crop is CNY1,200/mu.

Table 5: Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition in 2017

Town	AAOV (CNY/mu)	Land Compensation Multiple	Resettlement Subsidy Multiple	Compensation for Cultivated Land (CNY/mu)	Compensation for Other Land (CNY/mu)
Songtao	2,040	10	7.75	36,210	26,010



(四) 林木附着物补偿

1、耕地

零星林木类: 109 亩 × 1500 元 / 亩 = 1635 元

竹类灌木类: 亩 × 元 / 亩 = 元

54 以上 经济树种类: 16 亩 × 5600 元 / 亩 = 89600 元

3-54 经济树种类: 4 亩 × 4600 元 / 亩 = 18400 元

34 以下 经济树种类: 2 亩 × 3600 元 / 亩 = 7200 元

园林、植物、药材类: 亩 × 元 / 亩 = 元

园林、植物、药材类: 亩 × 元 / 亩 = 元

园林、植物、药材类: 亩 × 元 / 亩 = 元

苗圃类 (一般): 亩 × 元 / 亩 = 元

苗圃类 (珍贵): 亩 × 元 / 亩 = 元

水产养殖 (池) 塘: 亩 × 元 / 亩 = 元

水产养殖 (池) 塘: 亩 × 元 / 亩 = 元

小计: 116835 元

2、其他土地: 3.17 亩 × 3600 元 / 亩 = 11412 元

小计: 11412 元

(五) 经过现场清点, 地上构筑物补偿费为 117263.8 元。

(六) 被征收土地社 (组) 工作经费

27.16 亩 × 50 元 / 亩 = 1358 元

(七) 被征收土地组 (社) 集体和个人的补偿总额 1157558.8 元。

(八) 本次征收土地应农转非安置 30 人, 安置费用在土地两项补偿 (补助) 费用中解决, 其农转非安置人数, 应核减该组 (社) 总人口数, 不再计入该组 (社) 下次征收土地应安置的人口数中。

(九) 征收土地款未到位前, 被征收土地的原承包人根据不误农时的原则进行种植。补偿到位, 立即交出土地。

(十) 由市征地事务中心将青苗及土地上附着物 (包括经济树种类、园林植物、药材类、苗圃类) 的补偿款统一拨付到组 (社), 由被征收土地的组 (社) 负责如数兑付到农户手中。

李金林 李金旺 李金旺 李金旺

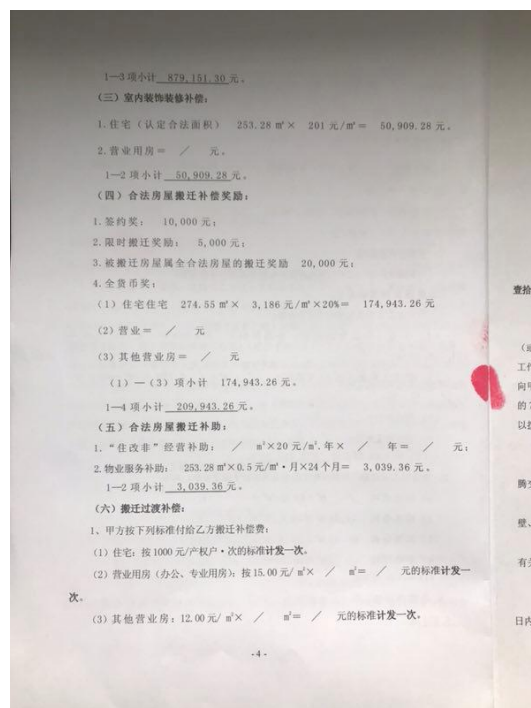
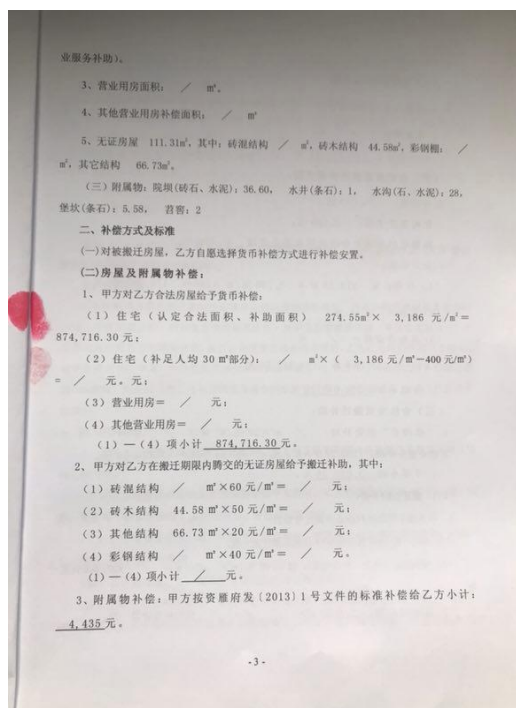
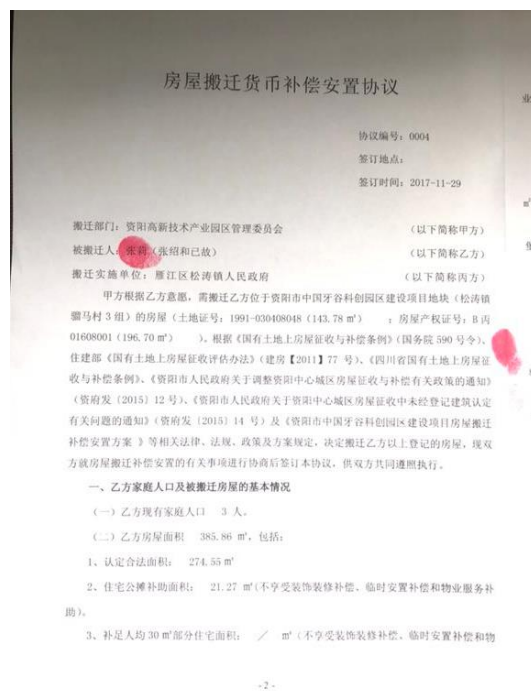
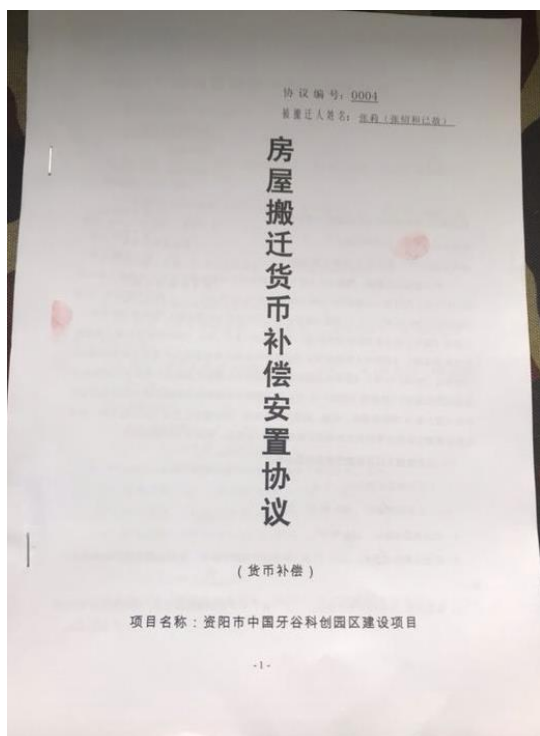
2017 年 11 月 11 日

**Figure 4: Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Agreement**

HD Compensation: AHs can select one of two options, full cash compensation and property exchange.

**Table 6: Compensation Standards for House Demolitions**

Item	Compensation or Subsidy	Compensation Standard
House Compensation	House value	3,100CNY/m <sup>2</sup> , based on market appraisal price
	Decreation	300CNY/m <sup>2</sup> , based on market appraisal price
Others	Moving	1,000CNY/time
	Transition	3.2CNY/m <sup>2</sup> .month
	Other subsidies and awards are presented in Figure 5 and the agrrement was translated in Annex III.	



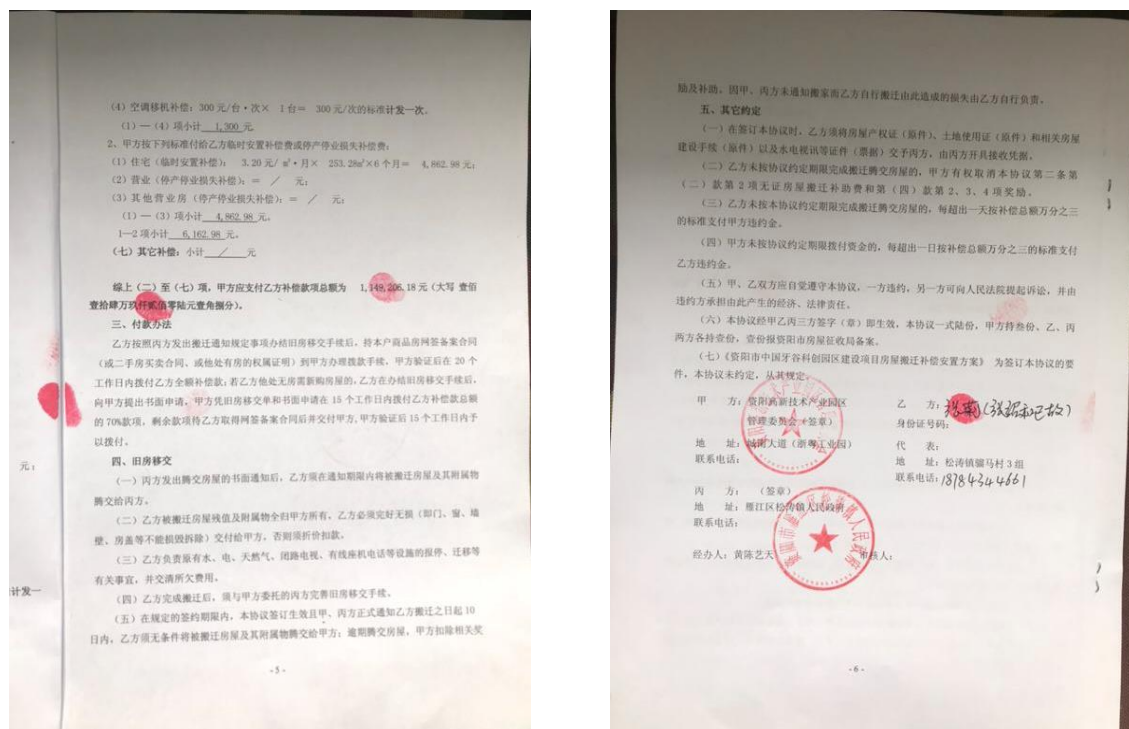


Figure 5: House Demolition Cash Compensation Agreement

The compensation methods for demolition included monetary compensation and house resettlement, which were voluntarily selected by the resettled persons. CNY 68 million of monetary compensation was paid. The due diligence update including post-resettlement status of affected household from this past LA and HD will be undertaken during the RP update.

The LAR will be completed in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the PRC and Sichuan Province and Ziyang City. The resettlement measures included (1) offer employment opportunity to APs during implementation and operation of the Project; (2) provide social security to APs according to relevant policies; (3) provide technical and skill training to APs with support of relevant government departments, at least 2 times per year; and (4) provide specific support to vulnerable groups in livelihood restoration.

### (3) Public Consultation and Satisfaction

A total of 30 AHs (10% of total AHs) was sampled in Xiema and Liuma villages in Sontao Town during the field survey.

Table 7: Distribution of Affected Household Sampling

Town	Village	Group	Total AH (HH)	Sampled AH (HH)	Number of Samed AH (person)	Female in Total APs	Sampling Proportion
Songtao	Xiema	1	73	7	25	52.00%	9.59%
		7	29	3	13	38.46%	10.34%
		10	63	6	27	51.85%	9.52%
	Liuma	2	31	3	12	41.67%	9.68%
		3	49	5	16	43.75%	10.20%
		6	54	6	28	53.57%	11.11%
Total			299	30	121	48.76%	10.03%

According to the survey, 26 out of 30 AHs (accounting for 87%) were satisfied with the compensation and resettlement measures, however, 4 AHs (accounting for 13%) were not fully



satisfied with but accepted it. 28 AHs (accounting for 93%) were satisfied with information publication and policy consultation. The LA and HD was completed recently, and livelihood restoration of APs need to be monitored during the project implementation.

### (III) Binjiang Ecological Dike Construction

#### (1) Impact Scope

The construction of Tuoxi Binjiang Road (Jiangnan Peninsula – Tuoerqiao) in Baleng Village, Changshou Village, Gaoyan Village of Songtao Town, with a total length of 2.4 km, and the construction had commenced in April 2015. It was a national investment engineering construction project in Sichuan. The project implementing agency was Ziyang Xiyue Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.

The construction involved a total of 120.79 mu land acquisition in Section A and Section B of Tuoxi Binjiang Road. It had impacted 103 households with 382 persons in Group 5 of Baleng Village, Group 1 of Changshou Village, and Groups 1 and 2 of Gaoyan Village of Songtao Town. House demolition involved 2,940 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 14 households with 49 persons. 14 households affected by the demolition were also affected by land acquisition, as shown in the following table.

**Table 8: Resettlement Impact in Section A and Section B of Tuoxi Binjiang Road**

No.	Village	Households	Number of people	Acquired area (mu)		Removed housing area (m <sup>2</sup> )
				Cultivated land	Other	
1	Baleng	31	117	34.13	4.34	0
2	Changshou	29	106	30.98	10.12	2940
3	Gaoyan	43	159	29.77	11.45	0
4	Total	103	382	94.88	25.91	2940

**Table 9: Loss of Households Affected by Land Acquisition**

Town	Village	Household (HH)	Cultivated Land Per HH Before LA (mu)	Cultivated Land Per HH After LA (mu)	Land Loss Per HH	Income Loss Per HH
Songtao	Baleng	31	1.2	0.1	91.75%	11.93%
	Changshou	29	1.3	0.2	82.18%	10.68%
	Gaoyan	43	0.8	0.1	86.54%	7.79%

Average loss of AHs in cultivated land area after LA was high, from 82 to 92%. It is because the project affected area is within in SZHTDZ, a lot of land was acquired in more than 10 years and resulted in average cultivated land per household decreased largely. However, average loss of AHs in household income was changed small, less than 12%. It is because the cultivated land area per household is small, agricultural income from vegetable and food grains planting is very small in total household income. Most income of AHs is from salary jobs or temporary non-agricultural work in urban areas.

#### (2) LAR Procedure

The total of 120.79mu land was acquired in 2012 – 2014. The LAR procedure was followed relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, Sichuan Province and Ziyang City.

#### (3) Compensation Standards and Resettlement Measures

The land acquisition, demolition and resettlement were performed strictly according to the State Land Management Regulation, Guiding Instruction on Perfection of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement System, and the Notice on Opinion for Relevant Problems of Land Acquisition Compensation Standard Adjustment of Sichuan Department of Land and Resources Transmitted by the General Office of Sichuan Provincial Peoples Government (CBH [2008] No. 73).

Compensation standard for land acquisition: the compensation for acquired cultivated land included land compensation, resettlement subsidies, and compensation for young crops. It is CNY36,210/mu for cultivated land, CNY26,010/mu for other land, and CNY1,200/mu for young

crop, with same compensation rates presented in table 5 of this DDR. It arranged for social insurance covering and change from "agricultural to non-agricultural" status. The social insurance was carried out in batches according to the land acquisition completion date, and the last batch was under social insurance procedure.

Compensation standard for demolition: the affected persons were resettled by property replacement. The house relocation fee was paid at CNY 600/ household; the transition fee was paid at CNY 3.2/m<sup>2</sup>/month; the subsidy was increased according to the Notice on Adjustment of Policy and Standard for House Expropriation Compensation of Urban Planning Areas of Ziyang of Ziyang Municipal People's Government (ZFF [2013] No. 8) after the transition period was more than 18 months, and current transition fee is paid at CNY 7.5/m<sup>2</sup>/month. The sample demolition compensation and resettlement agreement is shown in **Annex II**.

Three optional resettlement schemes were provided to the resettled persons; and the house selection procedure is underway by 14 affected households:

- 1) The housing project of Section B of 2nd Ring Road, Ziyang: nearby Wanda Plaza of Ziyang, with good geographical location and convenient transportation, it has adequate number of houses for the resettled persons, the supporting facilities are being improved at present, and it is planned to deliver the houses in June 2018.
- 2) Junxingyuan Resettlement Community: it is located in Group 6, Baleng Village and Group 4, Tongzi Village in the west of Junxing Road, Yanjiang District, covers a total land area of 80 mu, and can provide a total of 1,652 houses. The project was started in November 2017 and about 330 houses have been completed at present. The remaining 1,300 houses is planned to construct by 2019.
- 3) Resettlement Community of Tuoxi Binjiang Road Section B: A total of 200 houses will be constructed. it is planned to start construction in 2018 and complete in 2020.

In the resettlement process, the local government also provided various compensative measures to help the affected persons recovering their income, such as unemployment insurance, employment and vocational training, etc. The towns, villages and the communities organize more than two skill trainings each year. The training location is selected in the communities to facilitate public participation, and the main training content include cooking, electrowelding, and household service, etc.

附件一

沱西滨江路B段拆迁补偿、过渡费明细表

名称	户数	总建筑面积	合法面积	违章面积	过渡费/季度	补过渡费	选房服务费选后乙方实际应缴补偿款(元)	所需资金
产权调换(含货币)	156	44868.63	34258.9	10608.73	299269.47	3064.6	9774140.7	10078474.77
合计	156	44868.63	34258.9	10608.73	299269.47	3064.6	9774140.7	10078474.77

**Figure 4: Payment of land acquisition compensation of Tuoxi Binjiang Road  
(See Translation of Figure 4 in Annex III)**

#### (4) Public Consultation and Satisfaction

According to the field survey, the households affected by LA have restored their income to levels before the LA. The households affected by HD who selected property exchange have not moved into new resettlement houses, but they have received enough transition subsidy. They are waiting for the resettlement houses according to construction of the houses and arrangement by local government.

A total of 10 AHs (10% of total AHs) was sampled in affected villages in Sontao Town during the field survey. All 10 AHs were satisfied with the compensation and resettlement measures. 8 AHs (accounting for 80%) were satisfied with information publication and policy consultation. 2 households affected by HD were satisfied with current transition, however, they hoped the construction of resettlement houses can be completed early and they can move in the resettlement houses as early as possible.

**Table 10: Results of Household Sampling**

No.	Village	Group	Name	Population (person)	Affected by	Cultivated Land (mu)		House Area (m <sup>2</sup> )		Income (CNY)	
						Before LA	After LA	Before HD	After HD	Before LA	After LA
1	Baleng	5	Zhang	4	LA	1.5	0	130	NA	17000	30000
2		5	Li	4	LA	5.5	3.5	160	NA	41000	52000
3		5	Zhang	1	LA	4	2.8	120	NA	5000	7200
4	Changshou	1	Wang	3	LA and HD	1.4	0	260	300	42000	46000
5		1	Wu	3	LA and HD	2.4	1.2	300	285	27000	45000
6		1	Li	2	LA	0.5	0	220	NA	14000	32000
7		1	Wu	4	LA	0.5	0	500	NA	40000	74000
8	Gaoyan	1	Lu	3	LA	1.5	1	200	NA	50000	96000
9		2	Zhang	2	LA	1.8	1	200	NA	30000	53000
10		2	Chen	4	LA	2.1	1.5	200	NA	36000	58000

Some examples of resettled households from the past HD:

Case 1: Wang XX, female, 39 years old and a housewife from Changshou Village who was subject to land acquisition and demolition in Tuoxi Binjiang Road Project. Before land acquisition and house demolition, her agricultural income was CNY 6000/year, the salary was CNY 36,000/year, the living expenses was about CNY 1,800/month, the education expenditure was about CNY 3,000/year, the cultivated land was 1.4 mu, and the housing area was 260 m<sup>2</sup>. After land acquisition and house demolition, all cultivated land expropriated. There is no agricultural income, the salary income is basically unchanged, the transition fee is received normally, the current standard is CNY 7.5/m<sup>2</sup>; the social security is available for 2 persons, the living expenses is about CNY 2,100/month, and the school charges of CNY 8,000/year for children. She was entitled to 4 resettlement houses covering a total area of 300 m<sup>2</sup>. She was satisfied with the project information disclosure and policy advocacy, basically satisfied with the compensation standard for land acquisition and house demolition and hopes that the resettlement houses will be built as soon as possible. She is unsatisfied with the current income, relying solely on the income of her husband. She will get 4 houses after the resettlement area is built. Then she can get additional income by house rent.

Case 2: Wu XX, female, 43 years old and a housewife from Changshou Village who was subject to land acquisition and house demolition in Tuoxi Binjiang Road Project. There were totally 3 persons in her family. Before land acquisition, the cultivated land area was 2.4 mu, the housing area was 300 m<sup>2</sup>, the working income was CNY 22,000/year, the income was about CNY 5,000/year for planting plum, the living expenses was about CNY 23,000/year. At present, she lives in a transitional house with the area of 90 m<sup>2</sup> and the rent of 2,000/year. The transition fee is promptly paid, and enough to pay for the house rent. Moreover, the remaining money is available after paying for the house rent. The current income is good. The total of the transition fee and the working income is CNY 45,000 each year. The living expense of her family is about CNY 2,000/month. After land acquisition, the social security is available for 2 persons. After the resettlement building is built, she plans to select 3 houses with area of 95 m<sup>2</sup>. During land acquisition and house demolition, she participated in two discussion meetings in the village, and is satisfied with the participation process and results. She considers that the village is good in the public comments.

The due diligence update including post-resettlement status of affected household from the past LA and HD will be made during the RP update.

#### **(IV) Ziyang Landfill and Ecological Restoration Subproject**

The Ziyang municipal solid waste landfill is located in No. 60, Group 3, Wuxian Village, Songtao Town, Yanjiang District and registered in Yanjiang District Administration for Industry and Commerce on February 20, 2002. The designed capacity is 300 tons. It covers an area of 15.28 ha and was completed and put into service in October 2005. The planned service life is 15 years (by the end of 2020). There are currently 20 employees. The landfill is mainly used for municipal solid waste and domestic waste treatment, sanitary sewage and sludge treatment, and farmyard manure processing.

The subproject, located in Wuxian Village, Songtao Town, affects 229 mu state-owned land of the landfill. The land was acquired in 2004, and the cash compensation had been paid for the land acquisition in 2004, and the "agricultural to non-agricultural" status had been completed for the affected persons. So far, no affected persons have any compliant and appeal.

The land acquisition compensation payment certificate of Ziyang municipal solid waste landfill subproject is given below:



四川省非经营性结算统一收据  
MMEN: 000465249

资阳市统一征地办公室业务支出审批表  
(报销时间: 2004年3月11日)

支出原因	付给房屋拆迁补偿费(征地补偿费)		
支出金额(大写)	陆拾万零玖千一百元整		
支出金额(小写)	¥609100.00		
经办人签字	会计和财务办主任先后审查签字	统计办负责人签字	局长签字
局分管业务领导签字	局长签字		

注: 此表自2004年3月3日起使用(只签名即表示支出属实和同意报销)。

**Figure 5: Land acquisition compensation payment certificate of Ziyang municipal solid waste landfill subproject**  
(See Translation of Figure 5 in Annex III)

#### IV. Yingjie Reservoir as Associated Facility

The water flowing into the Yunnan wetland is from Yingjie Reservoir, so the reservoir is considered as an environmental associated facility. Yingjie Reservoir is located in Yingjie Town of Yanjiang District of Ziyang City. It is about 3km far from the Yunnan wetland. The reservoir was constructed in 1971 to 1974. At that time, all land was not allocated to villages and owned by village collectives, so no LAR was involved. In 2002-2003, the reservoir was repaired but not enlarged water area, so no LAR was impacted. There are no outstanding issues left. The reservoir is managed by Yanjiang District Water Affairs Bureau. Basic function of the reservoir is flood prevention and agriculture irrigation. It is a small I type of reservoir.

#### V. Implementation organizations and responsibilities

The organizations involved for the past LAR and their responsibilities are summarized in Table 11.

**Table 11: Resettlement implementation organizations and their responsibilities**

Project content	Resettlement implementation organizations and responsibilities
Yunshang Software Enterprise Incubation Zone Project of Ziyang Hi-tech Zone (land for Smart Zone Project of Ziyang Hi-tech Industry Zone)	Not involved
Testing Center and Innovation and Business Incubation Center	The responsible persons of relevant departments of Ziyang, such as Housing Management Department, Land and Resources Bureau, Hi-tech Zone Management Committee, Yanjiang District People's Government, etc. are appointed to establish the land acquisition leading group and Municipal Social Security Bureau, Songtao Town People's Government, and Village Committees and the project implementation organizations take part in the resettlement.
Tuoxi Binjiang Road (Jiangnan Peninsula – Tuorqiao) (land for Chengnan Riverside Ecological Floodwall Construction Subproject)	Hi-tech Zone Management Committee, Bureau of Finance, Land and Resources Bureau, Social Affairs Bureau, Social Security Bureau, Songtao Town People's Government, and Village Committees and the project

Project content	Resettlement implementation organizations and responsibilities
	implementation organizations take part in the resettlement.
Ziyang Municipal solid waste landfill (land for Ecological Landfill Restoration Subproject)	The responsible persons of relevant departments of Ziyang, such as Housing Management Department, Land and Resources Bureau, and Hi-tech Zone Management Committee, Yanjiang District People's Government, Wuxian Village Committee and relevant organizations take part in the resettlement.

As far, the resettlement agency operated well and all work has been carried out orderly.

## VI. Public Participation

During of the past land acquisition and the demolition, village and group discussion meetings were held to fully respect the will of the affected persons and achieve orderly public participation. In addition to the village and group meeting, the public participation also included household surveys, public consultations, and public announcement, etc.

A land acquisition mobilization meeting for the Testing Center and Innovation and Business Incubation Center Construction Subproject was held in November 2017. The land acquisition publicity and announcement were completed by media publicity and site interview. The bound was identified and accepted by the signature of the villages and the groups. The land acquisition compensation and resettlement scheme was announced on 31 December 2017.

During the land acquisition of the Ziyang municipal solid waste landfill, the affected persons were organized for many times to attend the project briefings, land acquisition mobilization meetings, forums and village group seminars, etc and guarantee the affected person's right to know and participate.

During the land acquisition and demolition of Tuoxi Binjiang Road (Jiangnan Peninsula – Tuoerqiao) Project in 2013-2017, the village and group discussion meetings were held for many times, and household investigation and public consultations were carried out.

## VII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

If any affected person complains or appeals for the land acquisition or other issues, various approaches are used for appeal. The appeal channels are basically as follows:

Channel 1: if the resettled person is dissatisfied, the resettled person may make an appeal verbally or in written form to the Village Committee or the towns, and for the verbal appeal, the Village Committee or the towns will treat the appeal and make a written record. The Village Committee or the towns will treat the appeal within 2 weeks.

Channel 2: if the resettled person is dissatisfied with the decision made in Channel 1, the resettled person may make an appeal to Land and Resources Bureau, Social Affairs Bureau after reception of the decision, and Land and Resources Bureau, Social Affairs Bureau shall make decision within 7 days after reception of the appeal.

Channel 3: If the resettled person is still dissatisfied with the decision made in Channel 2, the resettled person may make an appeal to Project Management Office, and Project Management Office shall make decision within 2 weeks after reception of the appeal.

If the resettled person is still dissatisfied with the land acquisition or the problems, the resettled person may make an application to the administrative body with jurisdiction level by level for arbitration according to the Administrative Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China.

The affected person may make the appeal with respect to any aspect of the land acquisition and the demolition, including the compensation standard, etc. The affected persons are noticed of the above channel by meeting and other modes to fully understand their appeal right. It is required to arrange and record the comment and suggestion of the affected persons, and they are submitted to relevant organization for timely research and treatment.

According to the investigation of the project group, the affected persons have fully understood their own rights and the complaint and appeal channels. In the process of land acquisition and

demolition, the villagers were basically satisfied with the land acquisition compensation without complaint and appeal.

**Table 12: Contacts for Project Complaints and Grievance**

Agency	Contact person	Address	Contact No.
Management Committee of Ziyang Hi-tech Industry Zone	PMO	No. 2 Xiandai Avenue, Yanjiang District	028-26654366
Social Affairs Bureau of Ziyang Hi-tech Industry Zone	Xie Zhiying	No. 2 Zheyue North Road, No. 5 Chengnan Avenue, Yanjiang District	13980388387
Land and Resource Bureau of Ziyang Hi-tech Industry Zone	Hu Qian	No. 118, Section II Jiaozi Avenue, Yanjiang District	13882958289
Yingxin Town Government	Mao Taishan	Shuncheng West Street, Yingxin Town, Yanjiang District	13778998623
Songtao Town Government	Lu Yong	Group 2, Tongzi Village, Songtao Town, Yanjiang District	18784328792

## VIII. Follow-up Action Plan

During the field survey in December 2017, the LA and HD related compensation of the innovation center and test and examination center of dental sector component were just completed. The resettlement and restoration had started and under progress, as presented in Table 13. The restoration of AHs of Binjiang Eco-dike component have completed. However, 14 HHs affected by HD were under transition. They had not selected their resettlement houses. Therefore, the LAR related to the two components shall be continuously monitored and evaluated during the project implementation.

**Table 13: Summary of Past LAR Activities and Legacy Issues**

Land Involved	LA/HD	Cash Compensation	Social Insurances	Resettlement	Other Measures
Location of the innovation center and test and examination center of dental sector	Completed	Completed	457 APs to be converted to urban status by December 2018	Total 154 HHs were affected by HD. 65 out of them chose cash compensation, while 74 HHs chose property exchange, the remaining 15HHs had not selected houses. The resettlement is planned to complete by December 2018	Measures related to skill training, employment, special assistance to vulnerable were under progress.
Location of Binjiang Eco-dike	Completed	Completed	98 APs converted to urban status already	Total 14 HHs needed to be resettled. They chose property exchange but yet to select houses. The resettlement is planned to complete by December 2018	Measures related to skill training, employment, special assistance to vulnerable have been conducted. APs' livelihood standards have been restored.

By December 2017, some restoration and resettlement measures of two components, viz. the R&D Center and a Test and Inspection Center for Dental Sector and the Binjiang Ecological Dike Construction, had not been fully completed. Therefore, a follow-up action plan is prepared and will be implemented and monitored during the project implementation. The monitoring and evaluation on these actions will be included in the internal and external monitoring/evaluation reports.

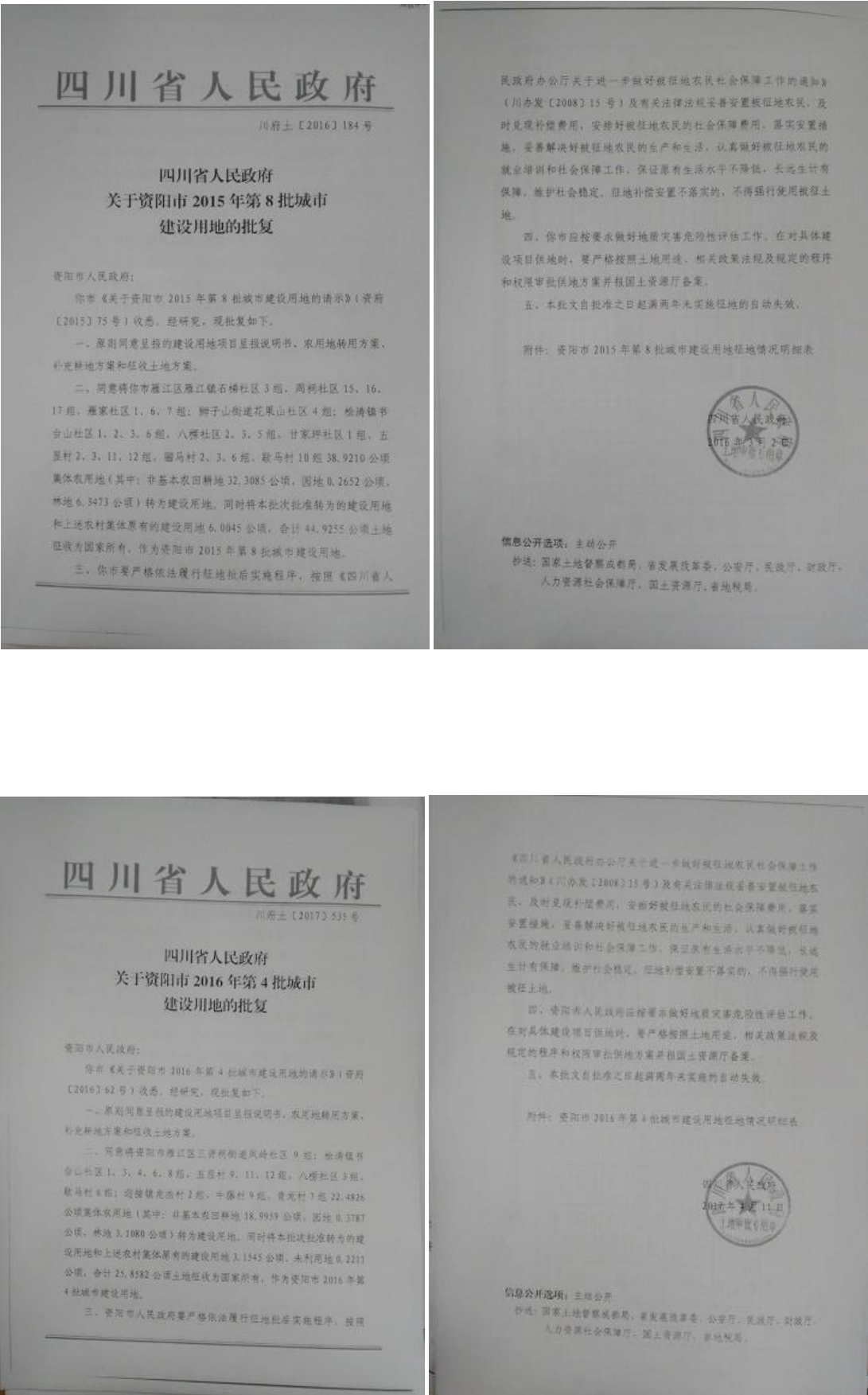
Table 14: DDR Follow-up Action Plan

Measure	Action	Responsible Agency	Timeline
Complete Construction of Resettlement Houses	Complete construction of resettlement houses and house allocation	IA, Social Affairs Bureau of SZHTDZ	By the end of 2018
Scocial insurances	Approve qualified APs to transfer to urban status and their endowment insurance。	Human resource and social security Bureau of Yanjiang District	2018 to 2022
Employment Training	Provide free technical and skill training to APs, twice per year, and recommend job positions for qualified APs after training based on industrial sectors in SZHTDZ such as manufacture of locomotive, automobile and parts, food processing, electronics, dental equipment and materials, as well as service sectors of house service, baby care, cleaners, elder care, and cooking, etc.	Human resource and social security Bureau of Yanjiang District	2018 to 2022
Employment in Project	Priority to APs in employment during implementation and operation of the Project	PMO	2018 to 2022
Support for Vulneralbe Group	Support for “Wu-bao households”, disables, poor in skill training and employment except for assistance based on national policies.	Poverty Alliviation Office, Employment Bureau and PMO	2018 to 2022

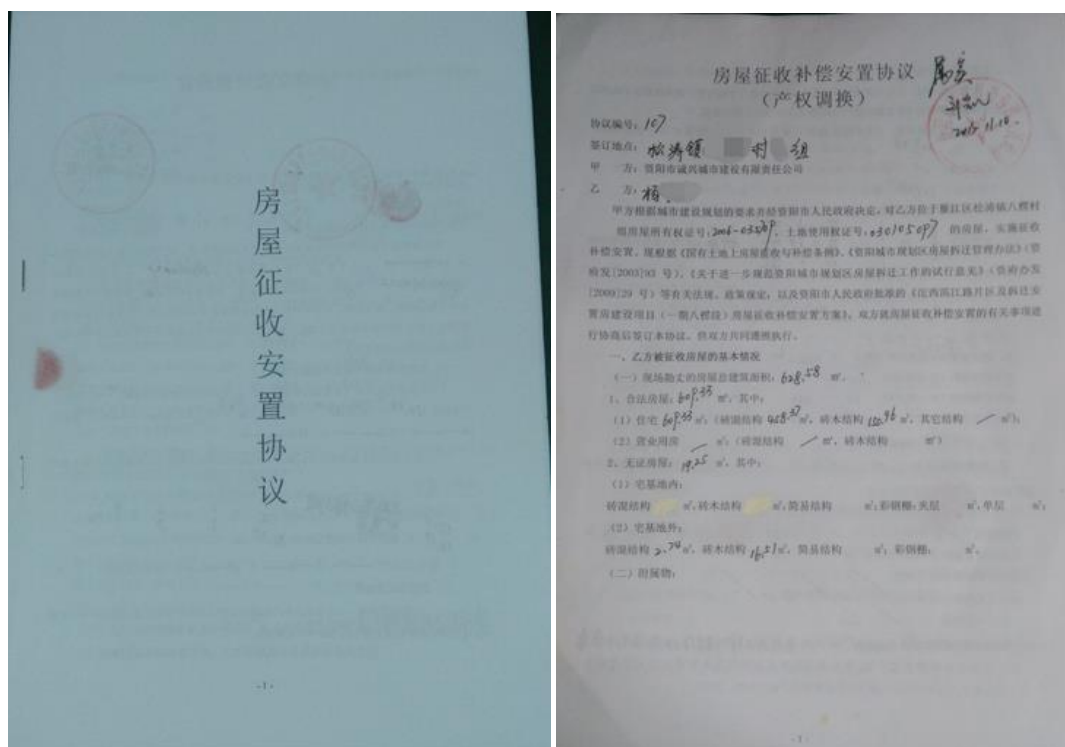
## IX. Conclusion and follow-up actions

- (1) During the past land acquisition of relevant components, the local governments, and relevant organizations organized the public participation in different forms for many times to fully respect and implement the opinion of the affected persons.
- (2) The local governments have helped the affected persons in life and livelihood recovery by various compensative measures; and the resettlement compensations were timely paid in full.
- (3) During the implementation of the past land acquisition and the demolition, the complaint and appeal channels were smooth, and so far, the affected persons are more satisfied with the compensation standard without complaint and appeal.
- (4) It is suggested that during the Project implementation, attention shall be continuously given to the LA and resettlement from the past, and the local governments shall continue monitoring to satisfactorily complete resettlement and rehabilaition of affected households from the past LA.
- (5) While updating the RP, this due diligence will also be updated including post-resettlemnet status of the resettled families from the past LA/HD.

Annex I: Sample of land approval



## Annex II: Sample of demolition and resettlement agreement





## **Annex III: Translation of Sample Documents in DDR Main Text**

**(Translation of Figure 1 in Annex III)**

### **Ziyang Municipal Development and Reform Commission (ZMDRC) Document**

ZMDRC Approval (2017) No. 57

#### **ZMDRC's Approval of Project Proposal for Yunshang Software Enterprise Incubator Park in Sichuan Ziyang Economic Development Zone**

To: Sichuan Ziyang Development Zone Investment Co., Ltd.

Your company's "Request for Approval of the Project Proposal for Yunshang Software Enterprise Incubator Park in Sichuan Ziyang Economic Development Zone" (Zikaitou [2017] No. 21) has been received. After research, the project is agreed in principle and the relevant issues are now approved as follows:

- (i) Project Name: Yunshang Software Enterprise Incubator Park Construction Project
- (ii) Project Code: 2017-512000-64-01-193018
- (iii) Client: Sichuan Ziyang Development Zone Investment Co., Ltd.
- (iv) Construction Address: Zheyue Industry Park, Chengnan Industrial Development Zone (No. 1 Xiandai Avenue, Yanjiang District, Ziyang City)
- (v) Type of Construction: New construction.
- (vi) Construction Contents and Scale: The land use of the Project is about 40 mu. The Project involves construction of cloud computing center room, big data industry center, and supporting buildings, including over 5,000 processor equipments such as the core equipments of RH2288HV3, RH2288H, RH5885 and RH5885H. Over 500 storage devices such as the OceanStor 5500 v3, OceanStor 18500 v3, NAS storage, and SNS2224. Over 1,000 network devices such as NE40E-X3, splitter, CE5855-EI, CE6850-EI, and CE12804. Over 100 security devices such as Two-Factor Authentication and vulnerability scanning, etc. The total construction area is about 47,000 m<sup>2</sup>.
- (vii) Total Investment and Funding Source: The estimated total project investment of CNY 500 million. The funding source is from the Client and others.
- (viii) Construction Duration: 30 months.

Attachment: Bidding Examination and Approval from Investment Authorities

(SEAL)

Ziyang Municipal Development and Reform Commission

July 4, 2017

**(Translation of Figure 2 in Annex III)**

#### **Transfer Contract for Office Building, Exhibition Center, Production Workshop and Supporting Facilities Construction in Zheyue Energy Efficient Industrial Park**

Transferor (hereinafter referred to as "Party A"): Sichuan Zheyue Investment Co., Ltd.

Address: Room 2-8, F15 Guangdian Building, No. 659 Jiaozi Avenue, Yanjiang District.

Legal Representative: Weiguang Yu

Transferee (hereinafter referred to as "Party B"): Ziyang Development Zone Investment Co., Ltd.

Address: No. 12-79 Henian Street, Yanjiang District.

Legal Representative: Jun Zhou

According to PRC Contract Law and other relevant laws and regulations, Party A and Party B negotiate to formulate this contract through following the principles of equality, voluntariness, fairness, honesty and credit.

### Article 1: Property Transaction Object

The contract object is the construction of office building, exhibition center, production workshop and supporting facilities in Zheyue Energy Efficient Industrial Park and No. BA210164 land.

This contract takes effect on the date of signature and stamp by both Party A and Party B.

This contract is made in six copies, and Party A and Party B can hold three copies each, which can be used for the approval and registration of property rights transaction.

Party A (Transferor):

(seal)

Address:

Zip code:

Legal representative or authorized representative:

(signature or seal )

Party B (Transferee):

(seal)

Address:

Zip code:

Legal representative or authorized representative:

(signature or seal )

Contracting Location:

Time: December 20, 2016

### (Translation of Figure 3 in Annex III)

Sichuan (2017) Ziyang City Level Immovable Property No. 0005964

Right holder	Ziyang Development Zone Investment Co., Ltd.
Status of common ownership	Individual property
Location	Wuxian Community, Nanshi District
Unit No. of immovable property	512002 005002 GB00009 W00000000
Type of right	State-owned construction land
Nature of right	Transfer
Usage	Industrial land
Area	88,178 m <sup>2</sup>
Duration of use	August 10, 2010 to August 9, 2060
Others	



According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on Property Rights and other laws and regulations, to protect the lawful rights and interests of real estate rights holders, it is approved to register and issue this certificate after reviewing the application of real estate holder's rights listed in this certificate.

Registration Agency

(seal)

February 23, 2017

The Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China

Serial No.: D 51001691644

## **Appendix 3: Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) Framework**

### **I. Background of the project and LURT**

Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project (hereinafter referred as the "Project") consists of 3 outputs: (1) Urban development planning and management capacity strengthened and applied; (2) Economic sector opportunities broadened; and (3) Ecological systems and environmental infrastructure constructed. The project will be implemented in Sichuan Ziyang High-tech Development Zone (SZHTDZ) in Yanjiang District of Ziyang City in Sichuan Province of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

The construction of the project includes (1) installation of SMART SZHTDZ management system; (2) establishment of a R&D center and a test and inspection center for dental sector; (3) new campus of Ziyang TVET center; (5) rehabilitation of Binjiang eco-dike and Yunnan wetland; (7) closure of Ziyang Sanitary Landfill; and (8) ecological green wedge and sponge urban. The construction of the project will involve land acquisition (LA), state-owned land occupation (LO) and land user right transfer (LURT). The LA to be implemented during the project construction is included in the resettlement plan (RP), and the occupation of state-owned land by the project is described in the due diligence report (DDR).

This LURT framework is prepared for the land to be obtained by LURT for the green wage component/subproject of the project.

#### **(1) Project component**

Chengnan Urban Green Wedge is one component or subproject of the Project. The subproject is planned to be 3.6 km long and 1,900 mu in the center of Chengnan Industry Centralized Development Zone, old urban area and Food and Medical Industry. Besides, the bare mountains will be rehabilitated with ecological remediation in the management scope of Ziyang Hi-tech Zone.

The subproject will acquire 263.72 mu of collective land permanently for the construction, which is included in the RP of the project. In addition, LURT will be used for the land for non-civil works of the subproject. A total of 1,506.4 mu of collective land will be leased for the subproject, including 877.21 mu of farmland and 629.19 mu of non-farmland.

#### **(2) LURT**

Based on current practice in PRC, the LURT means that the farmer household with land contract right transfers the land management right (the use right) to other farmer households or economic organization and keeps the contract right and transfers the use right only. With respect to any non-civil works, the land use right will be obtained by LURT. The main reason covers: (1) In a broad sense, the non-civil activity in the Chengnan Green Wedge Subproject is agricultural activity. Then according to Land Management Law, permanent acquisition is unnecessary; (2) Chinese government is implementing LURT to minimize the applicable scope of land acquisition and encourages to perform the non-engineering construction by LURT; (3) the farmer households prefer leasing the land to the user under the condition of keeping the land contract right so that they have more choices in the future.

### **II. Impacts of LURT**

The land covering 1,540.28mu is required under LURT, in which the cultivated land covers 877.21mu, and the uncultivated area covers 663.07mu. A total of 1,895 persons from 587 families in 5 communities (villages) will be affected.

**Table 1 Summary for LURT**

Town	Village /community	Group	Land transfer (mu)		Affected people	
			cultivated land	uncultivated land	Families	Persons
Songtao Town	Baleng community	3	39.39	20.09	37	124
	Shutai community	3	31.65	5.1	28	92
		6	57.47	16.47	49	149
	Wuxian Village	9	44.94	44.13	62	198
		10	53.92	77.02	56	182
		11	122.86	90.93	82	265
		12	119.13	95.82	65	207
		Village collective	25.86	75.38	0	0
	Xiangshui Village	4	264.36	95.54	60	220
		3	24.47	29.84	45	135
		6	27.2	28.31	35	129
	Zaishan community	5	65.96	84.44	68	194
	Total		877.21	663.07	587	1895

### III. Main Principles of LURT

LURT refers to the transferring of land management and operation rights (rights to use) to other households, economic organization or social entities, whilst the land contract right is still reserved by original farmers who are the members of the rural collective organization. In line with the Administrative Measures for the Transfer of Contracted Management Rights of Rural Land (Decree [2005] No.47 of the Ministry of Agriculture of the PRC), the ecological landscaping construction will lease the land and obtain the land use right from the villagers based on four principles, namely: 1) equal consultation; 2) legality; 3) voluntarily; 4) fair compensation. Any institute and/or individual shall not force or obstruct the contracting party (farmers who contracted the land from collective) to transfer its contracted land in accordance with the law. Relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this framework will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. A failure of negotiation will not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access of land use by its holders. The external monitoring agency will document the negotiation and settlement processes for LURT. Disputes arising during LURT shall be negotiated and settled by the two parties in accordance with relevant law and regulations. Where the parties cannot negotiate to reach agreements, the villagers committee and the township (town) government shall be requested to mediate. If the parties do not want to negotiate or mediate, they may apply for arbitration to the rural land contract arbitration institution or directly to the people's court.

This LURT framework aims to help Changshou PMO and PIU to mitigate, monitor and report potential negative impacts caused by LURT, and to satisfy the requirements of ADB and relevant Law and regulations of PRC. The LURT framework guiding principles are as follows:

- (1) Equality, voluntary, legal procedure, and, fair compensation. Equality means both of parties have equal legal status. Voluntary means the transfer of land contracting management right must be completely voluntary for both parties, and one party shall not force another party to transfer or accept transfer of land. Legal procedure means that land use rights transfer must be concluded per legal procedure with legal agreement. Fair compensation means the transferred land shall be compensated at negotiated market price.
- (2) Unchanged ownership and agricultural use of transferred land. Land use rights transfer means transferring use right, not ownership, therefore ownership of transferred land shall remain unchanged. Yet future users of transferred land shall not change the agricultural land use nature (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, etc.) shall not convert transferred land for non-agricultural uses (e.g. roads, buildings and other structures).

- (3) Government's direction and administration. Agriculture department of of Changshou District government shall direct and administrate legal transfer of rural land.
- (4) Conflict resolution through GRM. The grievance redress system of project district shall be used to resolute complaints and conflicts, if any.
- (5) Relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this appendix will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. A failure of negotiation will not result in land expropriation. The external monitoring agency will document the negotiation and rental compensation processes for land transfer.

#### **IV. Law and policy framework of LURT**

##### **(1) Law and policy framework applicable for LURT**

All projects must follow Law of Rural Land Contract of the People's Republic of China, Rural Land Contractual Management Right Transfer Management Method of the People's Republic of China and relevant policies of Sichuan provincial and local governments, and relevant policies of ADB. The key laws and policies are shown as follows:

- a) Rural land contract law of the People's Republic of China (2002);
- b) Rural Land Contracted Management Right Transfer Management Method of the People's Republic of China (Order 2005 No.47 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China);
- c) Notice on Opinion About Guiding Rural Land Management Right to Orderly Transfer and Developing Moderate Scale Agricultural Management issued by General Office of the CPC Central Committee and General Office of the State Council (ZBF[2014]No.61);
- d) Implementing Measures for Sichuan Rural Land Contract Law of the People's Republic of China (passed at 31st conference of Standing Committee of Sichuan Tenth People's Congress held on Nov.29, 2007);
- e) Opinion Given by General Office of Sichuan People's Government on Further Transferring Normatively and Orderly Rural Land Contractual Management Right (CBF [2009] No.39);
- f) Suggestions given by Sichuan Provincial Office and General Office of the Sichuan People's Government on implementing further guidance for Normative and Orderly transfer of the Rural Land Contractual Management Right and Development of Moderate Scale Agricultural Management (CWB [2015] No. 10);
- g) Regulation for mediating and arbitrating rural land contract disputes of the People's Republic of China, related management method – Down-up Mediation and arbitration mechanism (GRM) for the dispute about compensation appeals;
- h) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) requirements on voluntary and negotiated settlement-- Meaningful consultation, negotiated settlement, establish and operation of appeal and compliant mechanism, record keeping and monitoring.

##### **(2) Summary of state and provincial documents**

Provisions of two important documents, state level and Sichuan provincial level, are described below:

##### ***Rural Land Contractual Management Right Transfer Management Method of the People's Republic of China (Order 2005 No.47 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the PRC)***

The rural land contractual management right transfer should follow the principle of equal consultation, legality, free will and compensation on the basis of insisting farmer household family contracting operating system and stabilizing the rural land contract relationship. The rural land contractual management right should not change the agricultural use of the contracted land. The time limit of such transfer should not more than the remaining period of

contract period. Such transfer should not damage the legal interest of any interested party or rural collective economic organization. The administrative department for agriculture under the people's governments at or above the county level (or rural management and administration department) should be responsible for guidance in accordance with the duties specified by People's governments at the same level with respect to the rural land contractual management right transfer and the contract management in this administrative region. The contractor farmer is entitled to decide the transfer, the transferee and the transfer mode of the contracted land at his or her sole discretion pursuant to law. Any organization or individual should not force or stop the contractor to transfer his or her contracted land pursuant to law. The mode, term and specific requirements of the rural land contractual management right should be determined by transferor and transferee through consultation on the basis of equality. During transferring the rural land contractual management right, the contractor should sign a written transfer contract with the transferee on consensus basis. The rural land contractual management right transfer contract should be made in quadruplicate. Each party under the transfer contract should hold one. The contract-issuing party and the rural land contract management department of Township (town) people's government respectively should keep one for filing.

***Suggestions given by Sichuan Provincial Office and General Office of the Sichuan People's Government on implementing further guidance for Normative and Orderly transfer of the Rural Land Contractual Management Right and Development of Moderate Scale Agricultural Management (CWB [2015] No. 10)***

Overall requirements: thoroughly implement the deployment made by the central government and provincial committee about comprehensively deepening rural reform. Based on the insistence in the farmer household family management, focus on revitalizing the land management right and developing various moderate scale managements and aim at guaranteeing national food security and boosting the increase in agricultural efficiency and in farmers' income, boost gathering of capital, technologies and talents for agriculture, greatly cultivate the new agricultural business entities and promote change in agricultural management mode so that the farmer becomes the main part and beneficiary of the land transfer and scale management. It is required to improve and promote the effective land transfer modes and create and enrich the land transfer mechanism.

- a) Encourage and create the land transfer mode. Encourage the contractual farmer household to transfer the contracted land in such mode as subcontracting, leasing, exchanging, transferring and becoming a shareholder according to law. The original land contract relationship is kept unchanged for the contracted land transferred in the mode of subcontracting, leasing and becoming a shareholder, and the original land contract relationship is changed for the contracted land transferred in the mode of exchanging and transferring. The contracted land transferred in the mode of subcontracting, exchanging and transferring should be transferred among the collective economic organizations members. It is required to obtain approval of the contract-issuing party for the contracted land transferred in transferring mode, and report to the contract-issuing party for filing pursuant to law for the contracted land transferred in subcontracting, leasing, exchanging and becoming a shareholder. Encourage the farmers to solve the problem of land fragmentation by voluntarily exchanging and consolidating land. It is necessary to establish the supportive policy for guiding the farmer household to transfer the contracted land for a long term, and for boosting transfer and employment of such farmer household.
- b) Strictly standardize the land transfer. The transfer, transfer price and transfer mode of the land should be determined by the contractual farmer household at his or her sole discretion. The transfer term should be determined by the transferor and the transferee through negotiation pursuant to law but should not exceed the remaining period of the contract period. Any organization or individual should not interfere with the farmer household voluntarily transferring the land. Some farmer households unwilling to transfer the land should not be forced to transfer in the principle of

majority rule. In the case of really affecting the land concentration resulting in inconvenience for farm fundamental construction and agricultural technology promotion, such problems may be solved by guiding the farmer household to exchange the lands each other or flexibly exchange with collectivity in order to prevent a few of grass-roots cadres from illegally dealing for the purpose of private interest. It is strictly prohibited to boost the land transfer by task, indicator or the method of including the transferred area, transferred percent in the performance appraisal, etc.

- c) Enhance the land transfer management and service. Agricultural Department and provincial-level authorities should jointly research and establish the land transfer market norm to accelerate development of various land transfer markets. Based on the achievement in confirmation, registration, certificate issuance of land contracted management right; the land transfer service platform and the land transfer monitoring system are established relying on the rural operation and management organization so as to offer such service to both transferor and transferee as information release and policy advisory. Such service platform focuses on the counties and radiates villages through townships used as the platform. The land transfer service principal may offer such service of information communication and transfer authorization, but multi-level contracting for benefit is prohibited. Enhance the mediation and arbitration system for contracted management disputes over the rural land, and improve dispute mediation mechanism for county mediation, county (city and district) arbitration and judicial safeguard to properly resolve the disputes over the land contracting management.
- d) Reasonably determine the land management scale. Innovate scale management styles and implement various activities as socialized services by cooperating with or uniting the farmer during guiding the land resource to appropriately gather, and then improve the agricultural scale operation level. It is required to innovate and enrich the land transfer management. At present, it is available to boost such pattern as shareholder management, entrustment management, transfer management and Zone area management which are explored in the province can be promoted based on the local condition.

## **V. Land transfer practices in project area**

Within the above framework of law and policy, the application practice of the land use right in the project area covers:

- (1) The term of the land use right transfer should not exceed the land contract term. The land use right transfer cycle should be 9 years during the land contract.

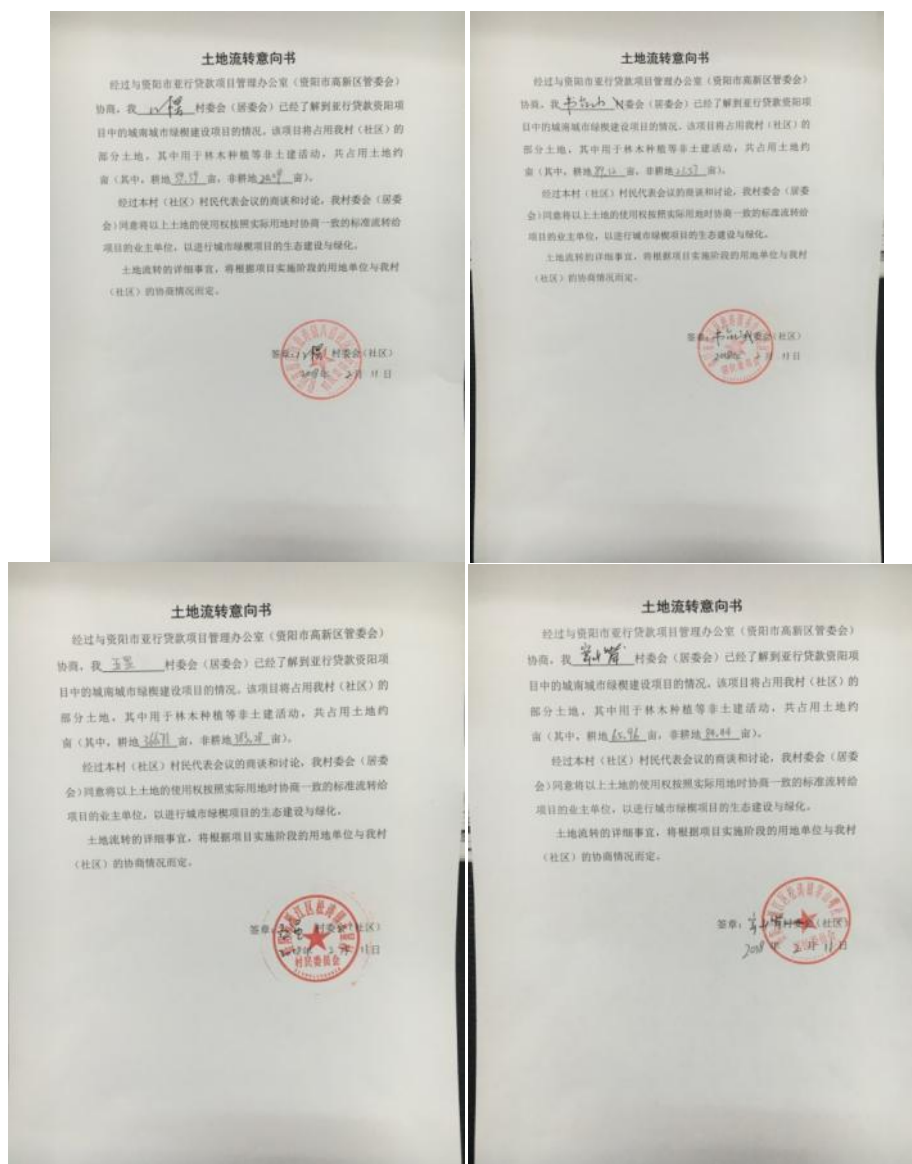
In accordance with *Rural Land Contracted Management Right Transfer Management Method of the People's Republic of China* (Order No.47 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China), the term of land transfer should not exceed the remaining duration of the contract period. The second round of the land contractual management right in this region will expire in 2026. The remaining transfer cycle will be 9 years in the case of transferring from 2018. After expiration of transfer; a new round land transfer will begin based on the local accrual condition.

- (2) The transferor and transferee of the land should solve through negotiation. The transferor also can authorize the village or group collective organization to transfer the contracted land.
- (3) The land use right transfer should be according to the legal procedures;
- (4) The standard contract signed by both transferor and transferee of the land (signed by the third party if required).
- (5) The price (or the land rental rate) of the land use right is calculated based on the yield of grain (wheat etc) to prevent the price fluctuation in the current market.

Based on the local practice, the land transfer market price is CNY 1800/mu for the cultivated land, and CNY 700/mu for the land which is not cultivated land (more than and equal to this price at the scheduled time). The local investigation shows that the cultivated land is generally used for planting crops; and the net revenue of cultivated land is averagely about CNY 1200/mu. Thus, the price of cultivated land during land transfer in this project, CNY 1800/mu, exceeds the annual output value/mu of half of cultivated land. Based on the local custom, the land transfer price should be changed every 3 years, and progressively increased by about 5%. At the scheduled time, both parties should comply with the LURT contracts.

#### (6) Signature of land use right transfer contract

During formally executing the land transfer, the land transfer agreement is ensured to be signed simultaneously by the couple of each household.



**Fig. 1 Sample of letter of intent on land transfer**  
(See Annex 1 for its translation – Figures 1(1) to (4))

## VI. Legal procedures for land use right transfer

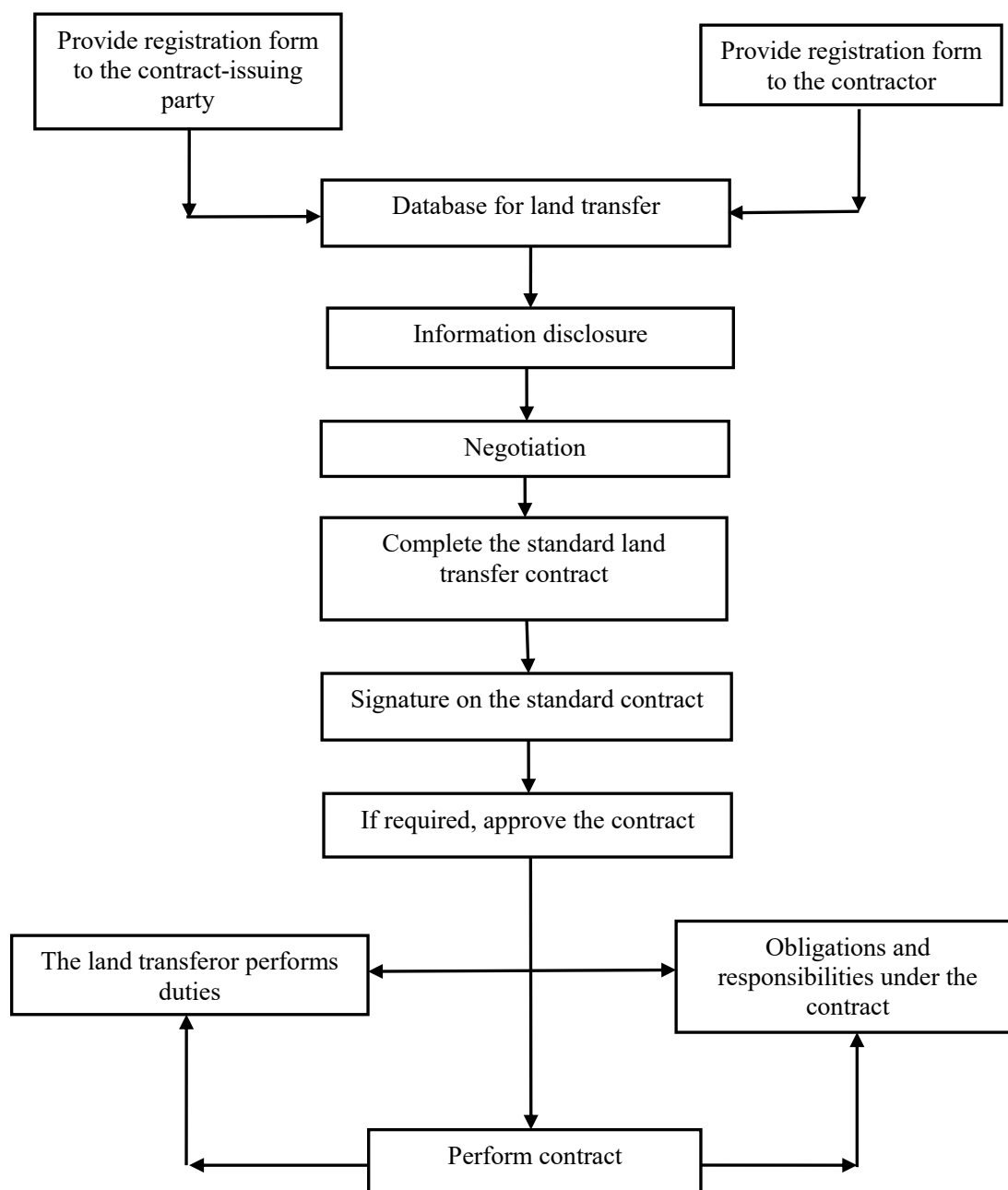
The legal procedures for the land use right transfer are shown below (shown in flow chart below as well):

- (1) Information collection. Farmers with intention to transfer land use rights present the details of the land, like location, area, usage, and reference price to village committee, which will then report to the township agricultural station. They can also entrust the

contracted or intermediary organizations to transfer their land, and the letter of attorney will be issued by land transferee, illustrating the entrusted matters, authority and deadlines, etc., with the signature of the principal.

- (2) Information disclosure. Township agricultural station, after collecting data, will sort out information about land use rights transfer of different villages and establish a database. The sorted information will be disclosed timely by means of network, radio, newspapers, board, electronic display, and etc. The township station will also report to the county (district) agricultural bureau for updating land use rights transfer databases.
- (3) Negotiation between transferor and transferee. With the arrangement of township agricultural station, both sides negotiate about the land use rights transfer conditions and price based on the principle of equality, voluntariness and mutual benefiting.
- (4) Signing land use rights transfer contract. When both parties agree on conditions and price, township agricultural station provides 4-5 copies of a standard contract for both parties to sign. The contracts will be signed by all AHs, and it should be by both spouses in each HHs. Township agricultural station also verifies the contract (as a third party).
- (5) Endorsing land use rights transfer contract. The township agricultural station endorses/validates the contract.
- (6) Registration for land use rights transfer. Township agricultural station registers the land use rights transfer information timely and exactly and submits the relevant materials to the county/district agriculture bureau for documentation.
- (7) Documentation. County/District agricultural bureau documents all relevant materials for land use rights transferred. Changshou PMO can acquire the documentation from agricultural bureaus.
- (8) A failure of negotiation will not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access to use this land by its holders. The external monitoring agency will also document the negotiation and settlement processes for land transfer.
- (9) Supervising contract implementation. Both parties should perform the contract positively, and township agricultural station supervises the contract execution. In case of conflicts or disputes, the township station will timely report to the county station, and the latter will inform Changshou PMO synchronously.





**Flow chart 1 of land use right transfer procedure**

## **VII. Implementation organization and responsibilities**

In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the PMO will coordinate with the county agricultural department and township agricultural stations to manage and guide the rural land use right transfer.

### **(1) Responsibilities of Ziyang Agricultural Department:**

- (i) Disseminate the rural land use right transfer policy.
- (ii) Guide with respect to legal and orderly transfer of the land use right.
- (iii) Guide and arbitrate for solving disputes.
- (iv) Enhance and normalize the rural land use right transfer
- (v) Provide the resolution for solving the problem of the land use right transfer and establish a new land use right transfer mechanism.

(20) Responsibilities of Agricultural Department in Yanjiang District:

- (i) Guide with respect to the transfer and contracting of the rural land use right.
- (ii) Establish the land use right transfer service platform and a information network platform and then achieve the on-line transaction and/or open the land transfer transaction.
- (iii) Receive, manage and guide with respect to the application of the rural land use right transfer organization
- (iv) Settle disputes
- (v) Provide the consulting service with regard to the land use right transfer policy.

(3) Responsibilities of Songtao Town Agricultural Office:

- (i) Collect, analyze and disclose the information. The land use right transfer is available in counties or townships.
- (ii) Provide a standard contract for the contracting party agreeing the terms and conditions of the contract and assist in signing the contract.
- (iii) Verify and validate the contract as the third party.
- (iv) Establish the rural land use right registration system, and promptly and accurately record the relevant information.
- (v) File the information on the land use right transfer.
- (vi) Investigate and rectify any illegal land use right transfer.
- (vii) Solve the disputes about rural land use right transfer.
- (viii) Legally guide and manage with respect to the land use right transfer.
- (ix) Provide consulting service.

(4) Responsibilities of each village (community)

- (i) Collect and classify the information on the land use right transfer and report such information to the Township Agricultural Station.
- (ii) Assist the town in sorting the disputes.

(5) Responsibilities of Ziyang High-Tech Zone Project Management Office:

- (i) Supervise the implementation of the contract.
- (ii) Participate in the conflicts and disputes which are not solved in the township and required to be solved in the district.

### **VIII. Land use right transfer contract**

Following conditions and terms should be included in the land use right transfer contract:

- (1) Both parties' names and addresses
- (2) Location, border, region and characteristic of the land to be transferred
- (3) Start date and completion date of such transfer
- (4) Transfer mode
- (5) Land use method
- (6) Rights and obligations of both parties
- (7) Transfer cost and payment mode of the land use right transfer
- (8) Method for dealing with the appurtenance and related facilities after expiration of the contract.
- (9) Liability for breach of the contract

- (10) Method for conflict resolution
- (11) Other terms and conditions which are considered necessary by both parties
- (12) Seal of related organization
- (13) The date of final contract

#### **IX. Measures to Safeguard Interests of Contract Parties**

The following measures will be taken to safeguard the interests of contract parties:

- (1) In case of severe damage of transferred land due to natural disasters or force majeure during the contract term, both parties can terminate or change the contract through negotiation, and the land shall be returned to the original users for cultivation. When there are specific contract provisions on severe damage of land, the provisions prevail.
- (2) Contract agreement describes regarding policy subsidies to farmers.
- (3) All of the land leasing contracts will be signed by both husband and wife in case of involving individual households.
- (4) Contract endorsement by township as a third party, free of charge.
- (5) According to the Rural Land Contract Law and the Rural Land Management Right Transfer Management Method of the PRC and other relevant land use rights transfer laws and regulations of Municipality and Counties, the land use rights transfer duration shall be negotiated equally by both parties, but within the limit of the rural land contract.
- (6) The land use rights transfer rate will be ensured according to land type, feasibility, grade, and condition of referential corps, or even the price of land use rights transfer in nearby villages. Taking farmer's interest into consideration, both transferor and transferee should set a time to renegotiate land price in case of land use rights transfer for over 3-5 years.
- (7) Relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this framework will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. A failure of negotiation will not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access to use this land by its holders. The external monitoring agency will document the negotiation and settlement processes for land transfer.

#### **X. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

Where land use rights transfer contracts are based on negotiations and mutual agreement, complicated disputes are unlikely to occur. However, there might be some unexpected issues during and after land being transferred. According to Law of the People's Republic of China on the Mediation and Arbitration of Rural Land Contract Disputes, a transparent and efficient grievance redress procedure will be followed to settle disputes of land use rights transfer. The procedures of GRM described in Section 7 of the RP will be used for settling of LURT related grievances as well.

## **Annex 1: Translation of Figure 1 (1) to (4)**

### **(Translation of Chinese of Figure 1(1))**

#### **Letter of Intent to LURT**

The Baleng Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee) has learned about the status of green wedge construction works in the south of Ziyang city under the Project after consulting with Ziyang Project Management Office (Sichuan Ziyang Economic Development Zone). This works will occupy part of the village (community) land, which will be used for non-civil engineering activities such as tree planting, etc. The total land occupation is 39.39 mu of cultivated land and 20.09 mu of non-cultivated land.

After discussion in the Villager's Representative Meeting, the Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee) agrees to transfer the above-mentioned land use rights to the Client of the project in accordance with the agreed standards for the actual land use, so as to carry out the ecological development and greening of the urban green wedge construction works.

The details of land use right transfer will be based on the consultations between the Land Use Departments and the Village (Community) during project implementation.

Baleng Village (Community) Committee (SEAL)

February 11, 2018

### **(Translation of Chinese of Figure 1(2))**

#### **Letter of Intent to LURT**

The Sutaishan Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee) has learned about the status of green wedge construction works in the south of Ziyang city under the Project after consulting with Ziyang Project Management Office (Sichuan Ziyang Economic Development Zone). This works will occupy part of the village (community) land, which will be used for non-civil engineering activities such as tree planting, etc. The total land occupation is 89.12 mu of cultivated land and 21.57 mu of non-cultivated land.

After discussion in the Villager's Representative Meeting, the Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee) agrees to transfer the above-mentioned land use rights to the Client of the project in accordance with the agreed standards for the actual land use, so as to carry out the ecological development and greening of the urban green wedge construction works.

The details of land use right transfer will be based on the consultations between the Land Use Departments and the Village (Community) during project implementation.

Sutaishan Village (Community) Committee (SEAL)

February 11, 2018

### **(Translation of Chinese of Figure 1(3))**

#### **Letter of Intent to LURT**

The Wuxian Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee) has learned about the status of green wedge construction works in the south of Ziyang city under the Project after consulting with Ziyang Project Management Office (Sichuan Ziyang Economic Development Zone). This

works will occupy part of the village (community) land, which will be used for non-civil engineering activities such as tree planting, etc. The total land occupation is 366.71 mu of cultivated land and 383.28 mu of non-cultivated land.

After discussion in the Villager's Representative Meeting, the Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee) agrees to transfer the above-mentioned land use rights to the Client of the project in accordance with the agreed standards for the actual land use, so as to carry out the ecological development and greening of the urban green wedge construction works.

The details of land use right transfer will be based on the consultations between the Land Use Departments and the Village (Community) during project implementation.

Wuxian Village (Community) Committee (SEAL)

February 11, 2018

### **(Translation of Chinese of Figure 1(4))**

#### **Letter of Intent to LURT**

The Zaishan Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee) has learned about the status of green wedge construction works in the south of Ziyang city under the Project after consulting with Ziyang Project Management Office (Sichuan Ziyang Economic Development Zone). This works will occupy part of the village (community) land, which will be used for non-civil engineering activities such as tree planting, etc. The total land occupation is 65.96 mu of cultivated land and 84.44 mu of non-cultivated land.

After discussion in the Villager's Representative Meeting, the Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee) agrees to transfer the above-mentioned land use rights to the Client of the project in accordance with the agreed standards for the actual land use, so as to carry out the ecological development and greening of the urban green wedge construction works.

The details of land use right transfer will be based on the consultations between the Land Use Departments and the Village (Community) during project implementation.

Zaishan Village (Community) Committee (SEAL)

February 11, 2018

## Appendix 4: Labor Reemployment Plan for Landfill Closure

### 1. Introduction

One component of the Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project (Project) is closure of the Ziyang Sanitary Landfill in year 2020 when its capacity is reached. A due diligence related to currently existing workers and affected people due to the landfill closure has been conducted and a labor reemployment plan prepared in order to minimize the potential impacts.

Ziyang Sanitary Landfill is located in Dashiwan of Songtao Town of Yangjiang District of Ziyang City, which was constructed and operated in October 2005. It is planned to be closed in 2020 based on reaching full capacity. Ziyang Urban Garbage Treatment Plant is operating the landfill now.

There are three companies working on the landfill including (i) Ziyang Urban Waste Treatment Plant (ZUWTP); (ii) Ziyang Centralized Medical Waste Disposal Center (ZCMWDC); and (iii) Beijing Zhongquan Yuhua Cleaning Service Company (BZYCSC). A total of 6,000m<sup>2</sup> of houses or structures will be demolished when the landfill is closed.

ZUWTP is responsible for operation and management of the landfill. It is a stated-owned company under Ziyang Environment and Sanitation Division.

ZCMWDC is responsible for operation and management of a medical waste disposal center for medical waste produced by whole medical institutes in Ziyang City. It is also a stated-owned company under Ziyang Environment and Sanitation Division.

BZYCSC is a company to provide cleaning services and solid waste sorting and collection. The company is registered in Beijing, but has a team working at Ziyang landfill. ZUWTP has allowed BZYCSC to collect and sort waste at the landfill by a contract between them. BZYCSC sell their sorted and collected waste to a waste collection and reuse station and pay part of the income to ZUWTP according to the contract.

There are no free scavengers to pick or sort solid waste for sale in the landfill because the landfill is fully closed with a wall and gate guarders. No one can enter the landfill without permission of ZUWTP.

This labor reemployment plan has been developed for potentially affected workers of ZUWTP and ZCMWDC. The plan will be implemented during the project implementation and be monitored by both the Ziyang Project Management Office (PMO) and an external resettlement monitoring agency, and the results will be reported to ADB.

### 2. Laborers

Workers to be affected by the landfill closure are identified. A total of 73 workers who are working on the landfill from three companies may be affected.

#### 2.1 Affected Laborers

According to the key informant interview, the closure of Ziyang Sanitary Landfill will affect 73 workers working at the landfill now, including 17 female workers but no ethnic minority workers, and 7 formal workers and 66 temporary contracted workers, as presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Workers Related to the Landfill Closure**

Company	Formal Workers (person)		Subtotal (person)	Temporary Workers (person)		Subtotal (person)	Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		
Ziyang Urban Waste Treatment Plant	3	2	5	20	4	24	29
Ziyang Centralized Medical Waste Disposal Center	2	0	2	18	11	29	31

Company	Formal Workers (person)		Subtotal (person)	Temporary Workers (person)		Subtotal (person)	Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		
Beijing Zhongquan Yuhua Cleaning Service Company	0	0	0	13	0	13	13
Total	5	2	7	51	15	66	73

ZUWTP is managing and operating Ziyang Sanitation Landfill now. Their workers may transfer to the new solid waste treatment plant after the landfill closure.

ZCMWDC is responsible for treatment of medical waste from all hospitals in Ziyang City. The center just started its operation from July 2017 and are yet to decide if they will transfer to the new solid waste treatment plant or still operate here for some time.

BZYCSC is a solid waste sorting company. It is only a company allowed to sort solid waste on the landfill. BZYCSC is employing local labors to work on the landfill till September 2019 according to labor contractors, while BZYCSC will end the contract with ZUWTP by October 2019. It means that BZYCSC will leave the landfill before the landfill closure. BZYCSC has a total of temporary 13 workers working at the landfill now, and all of them are contracted male workers. They are sorting and collecting waste at the landfill and sell the waste to get income. Due to the contract of BZYCSC will be end before the landfill disclosure, the 13 temporary workerws will get reemployed in accordance to their contracts with BZYCSC. The landfill closure will not induce any impacts on them.

## 2.2 Current Status of Workers

ZUWTP has a total of 29 staffs working at the landfill now, including 5 formal staffs (3 male and 2 female) and 24 contracted temporary workers (20 male and 4 female). Their work positions, ages and wage ranges are presented in Table 2:

**Table 2: Current Status of Ziyang Urban Garbage Treatment Plant**

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Nationality	Job Position	Wage (yuan/month)	No. of Work Year
<b>Formal Workers</b>							
1	LWG	M	48	Han	Manager	2,700-2,800	29
2	LJ	M	46	Han	Deputy Manager	2,700-2,800	28
3	ZYS	M	53	Han	Worker of Leachate Workshop	3,100-3,200	37
4	YHQ	F	42	Han	Cleaner	2,400-2,500	22
5	JXH	F	34	Han	Office Staff	2,200-2,300	14
<b>Temporary Workers</b>							
1	XYJ	M	55	Han	Vice Manager	3,600-3,700	23
2	LZJ	M	53	Han	Accountant	2,300-2,400	10
3	SXY	F	35	Han	Metering Worker	2,000-2,100	2
4	WZQ	M	49	Han	Manipulator on landfill	3,000-3,100	8
5	HW	M	22	Han	Manipulator on landfill	3,000-3,100	4
6	XP	M	29	Han	Manipulator on Landfill	3,200-3,300	10
7	WK	M	23	Han	Operator of Leachate Workshop	3,000-3,100	4
8	CW	M	28	Han	Operator of Leachate Workshop	3,000-3,100	3
9	LLS	M	32	Han	Manipulator on Landfill	3,000-3,100	3
10	MMQ	F	53	Han	Metering Worker	2,100-2,200	2
11	YCT	M	58	Han	Guide of Manipulator on Landfill	2,500-2,600	4
12	SDS	M	60	Han	Guide of Manipulator on Landfill	2,500-2,600	4
13	QM	F	36	Han	Metering Worker	2,000-2,100	2
14	JDX	M	27	Han	Manipulator on Landfill	3,000-3,100	2
15	LNK	M	23	Han	Operator of Leachate Workshop	3,000-3,100	2
16	ZN	M	26	Han	Operator of Leachate Workshop	3,000-3,100	2
17	ZJ	M	27	Han	Operator of Leachate Workshop	3,000-3,100	2
18	WD	M	30	Han	Manipulator on Landfill	3,000-3,100	1
19	LZQ	M	28	Han	Operator of Leachate Workshop	3,000-3,100	1
20	SJ	M	42	Han	Manipulator on Landfill	3,000-3,100	1
21	LHJ	M	53	Han	Worker for Spraying Disinfectant	2,200-2,300	1
22	CXR	F	55	Han	Worker at Canteen	3,000-3,100	1

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Nationality	Job Position	Wage (yuan/month)	No. of Work Year
23	LGW	M	55	Han	Director of Leachate Workshop	3,600-3,700	1
24	LG	M	21	Han	Lab Assistant of Leachate Workshop	3,000-3,100	1

ZCMWDC has a total of 31 workers working at the medical waste disposal center now, including 2 male formal staffs and 29 contracted temporary workers (18 male and 11 female). Their work positions, ages and wage ranges are presented in Table 3:

**Table 3: Current Workers of Ziyang Centralized Medical Waste Disposal Center**

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Nationality	Job Position	Wage (yuan/month)	No. Work Year
<b>Formal Workers</b>							
1	LHZ	M	53	Han	Director	3,000-3,100	34
2	CGY	M	52	Han	Deputy Director	3,000-3,100	33
<b>Temporary Workers</b>							
1	ZY	M	36	Han	Director of Workshop	3,900-4,000	10
2	WKY	M	28	Han	Office Staff	3,000-3,100	6
3	LZP	F	44	Han	Supporter	3,000-3,100	20
4	WXM	F	31	Han	Worker Disposal Workshop	3,200-3,300	7
5	LCF	M	53	Han	Boiler Worker	3,400-3,500	25
6	LHM	M	46	Han	Worker Disposal Workshop	3,200-3,300	25
7	FRH	F	36	Han	Worker Disposal Workshop	3,200-3,300	10
8	CGL	M	47	Han	Driver/ leader	5,300-5,400	26
9	HQG	M	46	Han	Driver	5,300-5,400	15
10	WJ	M	37	Han	Driver	5,300-5,400	15
11	LXL	M	39	Han	Driver	5,300-5,400	20
12	ZCJ	M	45	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	25
13	LYH	F	40	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	3
14	YTJ	M	59	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	35
15	LRJ	M	47	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	26
16	ZXM	M	55	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	31
17	ZY	M	37	Han	Driver	5,300-5,400	18
18	YMJ	M	47	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	28
19	HZB	M	51	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	34
20	XBZ	M	48	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	7
21	ZM	F	41	Han	Collector	4,200-4,300	18
22	ZZQ	M	49	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	15
23	HLQ	F	47	Han	Clerk	4,200-4,300	22
24	XL	F	45	Han	Collector	4,000-4,100	26
25	ZJ	M	31	Han	Office Chief	5,300-5,400	10
26	ZYM	F	37	Han	Clerk	4,200-4,300	16
27	ZM	F	28	Han	Accountant	4,200-4,300	6
28	WPY	F	44	Han	Clerk	4,200-4,300	27
29	QX	F	31	Han	Clerk	4,200-4,300	10

### 3. Reemployment measures

#### 3.1 Job Positions

Ziyang Municipal Urban Management and Law Enforcement Bureau (ZUMLEB), is responsible for reemployment of affected workers of ZUWTP and ZCMWDC.

The 9 workers (1 formal and 8 temporary, all men) of ZUWTP working at the landfill leachate treatment plant will continue working in their current positions because leachate needs to be continually treated for at least ten years after landfill closure. In addition, 4 temporary workers (2 male and 2 female) of ZUWTP and 1 temporary male worker of ZCMWDC will retire from work due to ages (female 55 and male 60 years old) before the landfill closure.

The remaining 6 formal workers need to be reemployed, including 4 workers (2 male and 2 female) of ZUWTP and 2 male workers of ZCMWDC. They will be reassigned to other work positions of a new urban garbage treatment plant to be constructed before the landfill is closed, as presented in Table 4.



Table 4: Formal Workers to Be Reemployment

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Current Job Position
<b>Ziyang Urban Garbage Treatment Plant</b>				
1	LWG	M	48	Manager
2	LJ	M	46	Deputy Manager
3	YHQ	F	42	Cleaner
4	JXH	F	34	Office Staff
<b>Ziyang Centralized Medical Waste Disposal Center</b>				
1	LHZ	M	53	Director
2	CGY	M	52	Deputy Director

The remaining temporary 40 workers consisting of 12 workers (10 male and 2 female) of ZUWTP and 28 workers (17 male and 11 female) of ZCMWDC are listed in Table 5. All temporary workers will be notified about the landfill closure in advance and consulted about work arrangements. It depends on current labor contracts they signed with ZUWTP and ZCMWDC, respectively. Some of them will leave current positions if they do not want to renew their labor contracts but can work on the new garbage treatment plant if they like to work there.

Table 5: Temporary Workers to Be Reemployment

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Current Job Position
<b>Ziyang Urban Garbage Treatment Plant</b>				
1	XYJ	M	55	Vice Manager
2	LZJ	M	53	Accountant
3	SXY	F	35	Metering Worker
4	WZQ	M	49	Manipulator on landfill
5	HW	M	22	Manipulator on landfill
6	XP	M	29	Manipulator on Landfill
7	LLS	M	32	Manipulator on Landfill
8	QM	F	36	Metering Worker
9	JDX	M	27	Manipulator on Landfill
10	WD	M	30	Manipulator on Landfill
11	SJ	M	42	Manipulator on Landfill
12	LHJ	M	53	Worker for Spraying Disinfectant
<b>Ziyang Centralized Medical Waste Disposal Center</b>				
1	ZY	M	36	Director of Workshop
2	WKY	M	28	Office Staff
3	LZP	F	44	Supporter
4	WXM	F	31	Worker Disposal Workshop
5	LCF	M	53	Boiler Worker
6	LHM	M	46	Worker Disposal Workshop
7	FRH	F	36	Worker Disposal Workshop
8	CGL	M	47	Driver/ leader
9	HQG	M	46	Driver
10	WJ	M	37	Driver
11	LXL	M	39	Driver
12	ZCJ	M	45	Collector
13	LYH	F	40	Collector
14	LRJ	M	47	Collector
15	ZXM	M	55	Collector
16	ZY	M	37	Driver
17	YMJ	M	47	Collector
18	HZB	M	51	Collector
19	XBZ	M	48	Collector
20	ZM	F	41	Collector
21	ZZQ	M	49	Collector
22	HLQ	F	47	Clerk
23	XL	F	45	Collector
24	ZJ	M	31	Office Chief
25	ZYM	F	37	Clerk
26	ZM	F	28	Accountant
27	WPY	F	44	Clerk
28	QX	F	31	Clerk

### 3.2 Skill Training

For affected workers to be shifted to other positions, skill training will be conducted to increase their ability for working on new positions. Training contents and schedule are presented in Table 6:

**Table 6: Training Implementation Plan**

N o.	Content	No. of Workers		Time	Budget (10,000 Yuan)
		M	F		
1	Operation management: all 6 formal workers and 2 temporary workers	6	2	October 2019	Including in Ziyang municipal urban management budget
2	Position operation manual, safety, labor protection, labor contract: 10 workers of ZUWTP	9	2	November 2019	
3	Position operation manual, safety, labor protection, labor contract: 4 workers of ZCMWDC	16	11	November 2019	
4	Second round training			December 2019	
Total		31	15		

All affected workers who are qualified through the training will be reemployed in new positions. For affected workers who will not pass through the first-round training, they will have opportunities to receive the second-round training. Salary levels of all new positions will not be lower than current position salaries.

### 3.3 Implementation Action Plan

ZUMLEB is responsible for implementation of the labor reemployment plan. The PMO is responsible for supervising and monitoring the implementation and report to ADB. An external resettlement monitoring agency to be recruited by the PMO will monitor plan implementation and report to the PMO and ADB. Project implementation consultants (PIC) for the Project will provide guidance and assistance in the plan implementation. An implementation action plan is prepared as presented in Table 7.

**Table 7: Reemployment Implementation Action Plan**

No.	Action	Responsible Agencies	Time
1	Disclose the landfill closure plan and schedule to affected workers	ZUMLEB Support: PMO, PIC	July 2019
2	Consult skill requirements of new job position, salaries, training plan	ZUMLEB Support: PMO, PIC	September 2019
3	Conduct management and skill training	ZUMLEB	October - November 2019
4	Second round training	ZUMLEB	December 2019
5	Sign new labor contract	ZUMLEB Support: PMO, PIC	December 2019
6	Specific position training for new work	ZUMLEB	April 2020

Note: TBD = to be decided.

### 4. Conclusions

The closure of the existing Ziyang sanitary landfill in 2020 as one of components of Sichuan Ziyang Green Transformation and Development Project involve a total of 73 workers working on the landfill now, including 9 female workers but no ethnic workers. A total of 46 among the 73 affected workers need to be reemployed after the landfill closures, including 15 female workers.

A management and skill training plan and a reemployment implementation plan are prepared in order to implement the reemployment successfully. Ziyang Municipal Urban Management and Law Enforcement Bureau (ZUMLEB) will be responsible for implementation of the labor reemployment plan, and the PMO will support, instruct and monitor the implementation, and report to ADB.

## Appendix 5: Due Diligence Report on Stoppage of Fish Cage Culture in Tuojiang River

### I. Background

Ziyang Hi-tech Zone Green Transformation and Development Project of Sichuan includes Chengnan Riverside Ecological Dike Project in the green ecological subproject, and the project content includes construction of 7.5km ecological floodwall along Tuojiang River in the east of the development zone (Jiangnan Peninsula –Houjiaping Industrial Zone, and landscape improvement.

Previously fish cage culture was performed in Ziyang reach of Tuojiang River and culturing the fish in net pen caused continuous deterioration of the water environment quality in Ziyang reach of Tuojiang River. In March 2017, Yanjiang District People's Government of Ziyang issued announcements to ban illegal cage culture in whole water area, forbid the cage culture in whole water area and require the fish cage culture operators to remove the cage culture. Assisted by consultants, the Project Management Office of Ziyang Hi-tech Zone has prepared the due diligence report on the stoppage of the fish culture along Tuojiang river.

### II. Regulations and activities to ban fish cage culture

According to the Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China, the Implementation Regulation of the Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China of Sichuan, Notice on Issuing Water Environment Quality Improvement Scheme of Ziyang of Ziyang Municipal Government (ZFBH [2016] No. 108), Notice on Cage Culture Banning (ZFBH [2017] No. 35), Yanjiang District People's Government organized all departments to ban the cage culture of the watercourse and promote thorough water environment quality improvement. At the same time, the government issued Water Quality Protection Management Regulation of Yanjiang District to incorporate cage culture control, and water environment protection into annual objective assessment, and all towns and villages and district-level departments established a long-effect management mechanism to strengthen patrolling and supervision of their own water area, and resolutely and completely eradicate the cage culture.

On Mar. 3 2017, Yanjiang District Watercourse Fish Cage Culture Banning Headquarters of Ziyang was established. On Mar. 29, Yanjiang District held a mobilization meeting to ban the cage culture of whole district. On Mar. 29, the onsite confirmation and statistic of the cage culture was completed. On Mar. 31 and Apr. 1, the District Government issued the Notice on Banning Illegal Cage Culture of Whole Water Area of Yanjiang District, and the Notice on Fully Prohibiting Cage Culture of Whole Water Area of Yanjiang District. By May 5, cages and sheds of cage culture operators had been removed in 8 towns: Songtao Town, Baotai Town, Yanjiang Town, Zhongyi Town, Nanjin Town, Baohe Town, Laojun Town and Zhonghe Town, involving 44 villages, and 83 teams. Among these towns, the Songtao Town is the location of the ecological dike to be constructed under the project and the due diligence was conducted on the ban of fish cage in the town that is associated with the project.

In Songtao Town, a total of 587 net cages and 1190.55 m<sup>2</sup> sheds were removed. Compensation was made for the removed cage cultures, and it was calculated per square meter of the cage. The information on the cage culture of Songtao Town is given in the following table:

**Table 1 Summary sheet for watercourse cage culture of Songtao Town**

Town	Affected household	Affected person	Quantity of net cage		Shed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Completion ratio
			Steel-frame structure	Phyllostachys pubescens - frame structure		
Songtao Town	47	190	569	18	1190.55	100%

### III. Compensation and resettlement measures

#### (I) compensation measures

For banning the cage fish culture in Yanjiang District, compensation was made in accordance

with Notice on Award Given to the Farmer Removing by Himself or Herself during Banning Cage Culture in River Channel, issued by Headquarters Office Responsible for Banning Cage Culture in River Channel in Yanjiang District, Ziyang. Such compensation was made for the farmers of Tuojiang river and Yanghua river who completely removed by themselves the cages and their ancillary facilities for culture in river channel within the time given by government. The farmer who completely removed all cages and their ancillary facilities by himself or herself could get financial incentives according to the procedure. It was required to promptly give award for the farmers who completed removal of all cages and their ancillary facilities in river channel by themselves based on the principle of “one farmer removing by himself or herself, one award”.

For the farmers who completely removed by himself or herself the cages and their ancillary facilities in river channel within the given time ( from Apr. 7, 2017 to Apr. 26, 2017, i.e. 20 days for removing by himself or herself), the award would be given by three stages divided at front-to-back sequence of 10 days, 5days and then 5 days, on the basis of “more award for early removal”.

**Table 2 Staged award given for the farmers in Yanjiang District who remove net cages in river channel by himself or herself**

Item	Type and specification		Award standard (CNY)					
	Type	Specificaition (Length×width)	The first stage		The second stage		The third stage	
			Net cage	Empty frame	Net cage	Empty frame	Net cage	Empty frame
Net cage	Steel frame	6m×6m	2400	1500	1700	1000	900	400
	Phyllostachys pubescens n frame	5m×5m	1400	800	1000	500	400	100
Fish disposal	6m×6m Net cage		2600		1800		800	
Fish tent	Steel frame structure		130		110		90	
	Simple structure		80		60		40	
Remark	The net cage award standard is based on 6m×6m steel frame and 5m×5m nazhu frame. The award standard for the net cages with other specifications is based on the same principle. The award standard for disposing fishes is based on 6m×6m net cage. The award standard for disposing fishes in the net cages with other specifications is based on the same principle.							

## (II) Resettlement measures

The stoppage of fish cage culture was completed by May 2017. APs have left from the affected district for other business, conducting salary work in industrial sectors or finding other places to continue legal fish cage culture after the stoppage activity.

According to the interview with Mr. Guo and Mr. Wu of Gaoyan Community Committee, there were about 20 households who conducted fish cage culture in the community before. Their incomes changed largely each year because it was a high-risk sector. In some years, their incomes may be much higher than that of other sectors, but in some years, when the water was polluted or other reasons resulted fish death in a large amount, their incomes were very low, even caused household dept. All AHs knew that their fish cage culture in Tuojiang was illegal and caused water pollution. Therefore, they understood the stoppage of such fish culture. What they concerned is reasonable compensation. All AHs have agreed the compensation and stoped the fishing. After the stoppage, about 10% AHs have returned back hometown. 20% AHs will conduct the fishing within fish pond. 30% AHs changed to do other business. The remaining AHs conducted other salary work or self-business. There are no outstanding issues left or complains so far.

In addition, the RP preparation team visited to Fishery Administration Division of Yanjiang District Agriculture Bureau and knew the following resettlement measures:

### 1. Continuous fish culture in other places

It is found that fish culture was part-time job for the majority of fish farmers. Their household income was generally from doing work for others. Thus, after banning the cage fish culture, many families continuously do work for others. For the farmer household who wanted to

continue the pond fish culture, Yanjiang District Agricultural Bureau would provide training and technical guidance, etc. for them according to the agricultural support policy.

In addition, some of these fishermen hold lawful “Fishing license”. At present, there are about more than 200 “fishing licenses” in the whole Ziyang section of Tuojiang River, in which some net cage farmers hold “fishing license”. Such farmers holding the fishing license may make a living depending on fishing in other rivers and/or sections in line with the regulations of local government.

## **2. Counterpart-assistance of local governments**

Yanjiang District Government is responsible to implement the system of taking responsibility for towns by district leaders, villages by town leaders and households by village cadres which is named “three-level joint management”. In such three-level joint management, there are 10 district leaders responsible for towns, 44 township section-level cadres for villages and 223 leaders staying at villages and village cadres for households to achieve the counterpart-assistance for 223 households engaging in cage culture in river channel by the method of “one for one” and “many for one”. Additionally, Yanjiang District Agricultural Bureau assigns 26 professional cadres, and accredits one support team for one town to provide professional guidance.

## **3. Employment training and guidance**

Yanjiang District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau is responsible for technical training and re-employment of the affected farmers, developing the training scheme and training course, establishing the training report system and promptly adjusting the training plan according to labor demand. Any people affected within this area may participate in the free technical and employment training provided by these organizations so that each affected farmer household can at least participate in one agricultural production technology training and non-agricultural production technology training. The measures are taken to increase the economic income of the affected farmers and recover the livelihood of them.

## **4. Labor for project construction**

During project construction, the people affected by this component will be preferentially arranged if the local labor is required and they agree, which will generate cash income for such affected people.

## **IV. Compensation and resettlement progress**

By May 5, 2017, the compensation for 47 households affected from banning the cage fish culture in Songtao Town has been thoroughly completed, in which the compensation amount of CNY 2449100 is totally paid.



**Picture 1 Comparison between pictures before and after removing net cage in the section of second bridge over Tuojiang River**





**Picture 2 Fisherman remove net cage by himself or herself, and receive the compensation**

For other resettlement measures, the employment training and guidance is still ongoing now.

## **V. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

At the beginning of banning the cage fish culture, the local government established the headquarters for banning the cage culture in river channel of Yanjiang District to take responsibility for unified leadership, organization, command and comprehensive coordination during banning the net cages. There were seven teams under such headquarters, including a publicity and reporting team, a town work team, a logistical support team, a supervision team and a legal consulting team, in which the town work team comprising a team leader (acted by each township party committee secretary) and a vice team leader (acted by each town mayor) was responsible for banning the cage culture in river channel within their jurisdictions.

After completing the work of banning, the headquarters has been dissolved since it was only a temporary organization. If there are any affected people complaining or appealing, such people still can appeal to Songtao Town Government and Water Plant and Fishery Office of Yanjiang District Agricultural Bureau. Up to now, no complaint or appeal is found.

The following are grievance redress steps for any future complaints under this component:

Stage 1: if the affected person is dissatisfied, the affected person may make an appeal verbally or in written form to the Village Committee or the towns, and for the verbal appeal, the Village Committee or the towns will treat the appeal and make a written record. The Village Committee or the towns will treat the appeal within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: if the affected person is dissatisfied with the decision made in Stage 1, the affected person may make an appeal to the Agricultural Bureau or the Fishery office of Yanjiang District after reception of the decision, and the Agricultural Bureau or the Fishery office shall make decision within 7 days after reception of the appeal.

Stage 3: if the resettled person is still dissatisfied with the decision made in Stage 3, the affected person may make an application to the administrative body with jurisdiction level by level for arbitration according to the Administrative Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China.

Affected people may also directly prosecute in the civil court if such people are unsatisfied with the existing complaint and appeal procedure.

**Table 3 Contact way for appeal and complaint**

Organization	Name	Address	Telephone
Songtao Town People's Government	Lu Yong	Group 2, Tongzi Village, Songtao Town, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	18784328792
Water Plant and Fishery Office of Yanjiang District Agricultural Bureau	Huang Jixian	New Government Building of Yanjiang District, New area of Tuodong, Baitai Town, Yanjiang District, Ziyang	13778998623

## **VI. Follow-up action plan**

The due diligence report will be updated at the time of RP updating. The outcome of the compensation and rehabilitation measures will be included in internal and external monitoring reports during the project implementation.

Items to be internally and externally monitored:

- (i) The training and technical guidance for the fisherman still engaging in fish culture with regard to pond fish culture, including organization times, number of participants, training content and training effect, and for other fisherman, the employment training and guidance, and local labor statistics after the project commences.
- (ii) Complaint, appeal, public participation, negotiation, information disclosure.

monitoring reports:

The monitoring results will be submitted by the project IA to the PMO of Administrative Commission of High-Tech Zone. The PMO will summarize the related data and information, and then include information in the internal monitoring report to be submitted to ADB. The external monitoring agency will verify internal monitoring and include its findings in the external monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

Annex 1: Summary sheet for banning cage culture in Songtao Town

No.	Name	Steel frame cage												Phyllostachys pubescens frame cage												net cage	Shed aera (m²)
		6×6			5×5			4×4			Less than3×3 (including 3×3)			More than 5×5 (including 5×5)			4×4			Less than3×3 (including 3×3)							
		With fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame	with fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame					
01	Zhang Dengbin																				3			3			
02	Wang Xianguo														2										2	25.2	
03	Lei Zhengqing																				1				1		
04	He Zhicheng																	1	2						3		
05	Liu Lvjun																								0	33.6	
06	Liu Shuijin															1						1			2		
07	Liu Cuilan																								0	32	
08	Liu Taiwen			8																					8	32	
09	Zhang Jianbin																				1				1		
10	Liu Jiandong	7	1					1																	9		
11	Wang Xianyang																		4						4		
12	Liu Jianhui			2														1	1						4		
13	Tang Tailiang							4																	4		
14	Hua Mingliang and Chen Haijun	50		3																					53	91	
15	Wu Guohai	10																							10		
16	Wu Jiadang	21		8																					29	60	
17	Wang Guocai			19																					19	12	
18	Zhong Huaping	21		1																					22	72.5	
19	Zeng Weigui	2																							2	16	
20	Wu Jiade	15		1																					16		
21	Wu Xiuying	9		7																					16	20	



No.	Name	Steel frame cage												Phyllostachys pubescens frame cage									net cage	Shed aera (m²)	
		6×6			5×5			4×4			Less than3×3 (including 3×3)			More than 5×5 (including 5×5)			4×4			Less than3×3 (including 3×3)					
		With fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame	with fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame	With fish	Without fish	empty frame			
22	Liu Zhongming	48		2																				50	131
23	Zeng Fengying				2		2																	4	117
24	Huang Jinlu	27		20																				47	174
25	Wu Xiaohua	3		3																				6	
26	Wu Zhi	3		3																				6	
27	Hu Jiwu	2		9																				11	
28	Li Renyu	21																						21	60
29	Hu Jifen	18		6																				24	23.5
30	Wu Zhilin	30																						30	60
31	Wu Lin	32																						32	71.5
32	Yang Yuqing	13																						13	37.25
33	Liu Chao	2		10																				12	31.5
34	Hu Jibin	20																						20	20.5
35	Liu Shichao			13																				13	
36	Li Xuejun	1		1																				2	
37	Liu Wei			12																				12	
38	Liu Qizhong	16		5																				21	35
39	Liu Sicai	26		4																				30	35
40	Li Zhengxue	2																						2	
41	Liu Guixuan							1																1	
42	Liu Hua										2													2	
43	Li Wen			15																				15	
44	Jiang Zhonglin			4																				4	
45	Liu Xiangcheng	1																						1	
Total		400	1	156	2	0	2	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	4	6	0	0		587	1190.6

## **Appendix 6: TOR of External Resettlement and Social Monitoring and Evaluation Agency (CS-6)**

### **A. Introduction**

1. This is the indicative terms of reference for independent external resettlement and social monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to ensure that the Project is implemented in conformity with the People's Republic of China (PRC) laws and regulations and the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements on involuntary resettlement and social aspects. The direct client of the consulting services is the project management office (PMO) established of the ZMG.

### **B. Implementation Arrangements**

2. The external resettlement and social M&E will be carried out by a team of specialists through a competent independent external monitoring agency (EMA). The M&E will be financed by ADB, and the team of specialists will be recruited by the PMO according to ADB's Guidelines. The PMO will provide assistance to the EMA, particularly in the aspects of field survey, staffing, and logistics.

### **C. Reporting Requirements**

3. The EMA will submit to ADB and the PMO semi-annual external resettlement and social M&E reports during the implementation of LAR, and annual external resettlement and social M&E reports for 2 years after the completion of the LAR. Printed reports will be in Chinese (5 copies) and English (3 copies). The EMA will take full responsibility about the contents and quality of the reports; and if necessary, must revise reports upon the comments of ADB and the PMO. Format of the reports will be proposed by the EMA in the technical proposal. The EMA may seek guidance from ADB and from examples of reports on ADB website.

### **D. Scope of Services and Consultants' Inputs**

4. According to ADB's requirements, the implementation of the resettlement plan should—besides internal monitoring undertaken by the PMO—be monitored by the EMA. The EMA to be selected will monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan and other relevant social plans; and report progress semiannually during the implementation of LAR, and annually for two years after the completion of the LAR. External resettlement and social M&E reports will be submitted to ADB and the PMO for review and follow-up action, if required.

5. The general objective of the external resettlement and social M&E is to assess the compliance with principles, policies, and requirements mentioned in the resettlement plan, including (i) to determine and assess whether or not the compensation payment, support, and resettlement for the affected persons as well as the process of community consultation, information disclosure, and resolution of complaints and grievances are being carried out in compliance with principles, requirements, and procedures according to the resettlement plan; (ii) to review whether or not the resettlement plan's objectives, especially those that improve or at least restore affected persons' living standards are adequately implemented and achieved; and (iii) to review shortcomings in the implementation of the resettlement plan and develop recommended solutions for discussion with the PMO.

6. To carry out the M&E, the EMA will address the following tasks.

- (i) **Periodic M&E.** During the implementation of LAR, the EMA will periodically monitor and evaluate the implementation of the resettlement plan according to the progress of each subproject mobilized by the PMO.
- (ii) **Post resettlement M&E.** For two years after the completion of the implementation of the resettlement plan for the project, the EMA will carry out post resettlement and social M&E

to evaluate the results of the LAR implementation and impact of the LAR on the affected persons.

- (iii) Participate with the PMO in ADB's review missions, as required.

**7. Monitoring indicators.** There are various monitoring indicators on the implementation of the resettlement plan and other social plans. Once selected, the EMA will have to present in detail the monitoring indicators to the PMO and ADB for approval. Below are main monitoring indicators that need to be focused during the monitoring.

- (i) For compliance of compensation payment and support provision
  - (a) In case of land-for-land compensation, whether the replaced land is equal in area and location as well as production, living conditions in comparing with the affected land; in case of cash-for-affected land, whether the replacement cost principle is ensured.
  - (b) Whether compensation for affected structures is equal to materials and labor replacement cost according to standards and specification of the work; whether reused materials are not deducted or discounted; and whether assets are depreciated based on age.
  - (c) Whether compensation for trees and/or crops takes into account market rates.
  - (d) Whether compensation is fully paid to affected persons; either through single installment or multiple installments.
  - (e) Whether other assistance as specified in the resettlement plan is provided to affected persons, as required.
- (ii) For compliance of information disclosure and community consultation
  - (a) Whether project documents (resettlement information booklet and relevant documents) are disseminated to communities.
  - (b) Whether information (results of detailed measurement survey, prices application, disbursement of payment) is promulgated at public places, and whether the process was effective.
  - (c) Whether the affected persons are fully consulted about issues of land recovery, policies on compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration, and access to a grievance redress mechanism.
  - (d) Whether the concerns and recommendations of the affected persons are resolved during the implementation of the resettlement plan; as well as the manner by which they have been addressed.
- (iii) For relocation plan and implementation
  - (a) Resettlement methods, participation in relocation planning, announcement of relocation plan, and support to relocated households.
- (iv) For compliance of LAR implementation for the relocated affected persons
  - (a) Housing and living conditions in resettlement sites (such as road, domestic power, water distribution and/or drainage system); and restoration of community, education, and health services.
  - (b) Whether replacement housing was provided in a complete and timely manner.
  - (c) Any issues related to transitional housing and/or period.
  - (d) Whether the new location has had any impact on the affected persons' livelihoods.
- (v) For compliance of income restoration and support to livelihood stabilization
  - (a) Whether support to income restoration is adequately provided, and efficiency of the income restoration support (e.g., training, credit assistance).
  - (b) Post resettlement life and production stabilization. How affected persons stabilize their life and production.
  - (c) Problems that affected persons are facing during the income restoration and life stabilization.
  - (d) Compensation and restoration of temporary land occupation.
- (vi) For compliance of the satisfaction of the affected persons
  - (a) Satisfaction of the determination of losses and compensation valuation.
  - (b) Satisfaction of compensation payment and other assistance.
  - (c) Satisfaction of information disclosure, consultation.
  - (d) Satisfaction on life stabilization and income restoration support activities.
  - (e) Satisfaction of resettlement site, relocation site, completeness of facilities.

- (vii) For compliance of grievance redress mechanism of the affected persons
  - (a) Degree of the efficiency of the grievance redress mechanism (time, efficiency of resolution).
  - (b) Results of complaint resolution at various levels.
  - (c) Satisfaction of the grievance redress mechanism.
- (viii) For compliance of SDAP and GAP
  - a) Progress in implementation and achievement of SDAP activities and targets
  - b) Progress in implementation and achievement of GAP activities and targets

8. **Methodology of M&E.** The EMA will apply both qualitative and quantitative methods during monitoring, including the following.

- (i) Quantitative methods
  - (a) Conduct baseline survey (prior to start of LAR) covering a representative sample of affected persons, focusing more on those seriously affected and vulnerable affected persons.
  - (b) Conduct semiannual and annual questionnaire survey during project implementation.
  - (c) Use the existing statistical data at local levels, and data from district and/or county resettlement bureaus.
  - (d) Survey affected businesses and workers.
  - (e) Conduct final M&E of LAR implementation (prior to project completion) by conducting a sample survey.
- (ii) Qualitative methods
  - (a) Review project documents (feasibility study reports, resettlement plan), ADB relevant policies, and relevant domestic laws and regulations.
  - (b) Consult and discuss with different stakeholders, including the PMO and other organizations through consultation meetings, in-depth interviews, and group discussions.
  - (c) Undertake focus group discussions, in-depth interviews with the target affected persons; and/or groups such as severely affected households, relocated households, vulnerable households, and women's groups.
- (iii) Site visits
  - (a) Conduct site visits to original housing areas and resettlement sites, as well as project construction sites to check whether resettlement sites are constructed with complete infrastructure and identify potential impacts on local people during civil works construction.

9. All information and data collected will be processed, analyzed, and included in the baseline or subsequent M&E reports. The EMA must store the processed data to serve for the next M&E. These data will belong to the PMO and will be made available to ADB or the PMO upon request. All documentation will be transferred to the PMO at the completion of the contract.

10. **M&E frequency.** Frequency of the two types of M&E are as follows.

- (i) **For periodic M&E.** Periodic M&E will be carried out in project sites at least twice a year to collect information and apply the above-mentioned monitoring indicators. The periodic M&E report will be submitted not later than 30 days after the completion of field investigations; and
- (ii) **For post-resettlement M&E.** Post-resettlement M&E will be carried out for two years after the completion of LAR activities, at least once a year to evaluate the efficiency of the LAR. The post resettlement M&E report will be submitted to ADB and the PMO not later than 30 days after the completion of the field investigations.

11. **Qualification required and detailed tasks of personnel.** The EMA should be a registered social organization (research institution, design institute, consulting institution and/or firm, university, or nongovernment organizations) without direct administrative subordination relations with the ZMG and PMO. The EMA should have 5 or more qualified technical staff members. Professional staff members of the EMA should have degrees in

economics, sociology and/or anthropology, or a relevant field of social sciences; are familiar with ADB's resettlement policies and procedures; have previous experience in M&E of LAR for projects funded by ADB. The EMA should also have experience in undertaking similar projects in the PRC.

12. The EMA will establish a M&E team. The main duties of the team are to (i) carry out the M&E on the implementation of the resettlement plan to ensure it is in compliance with the resettlement plan; (ii) advise PMO on the implementation of the resettlement plan to ensure policies and procedures are complied with; and (iii) provide information and data, monitoring results, and observations that the team leader will aggregate into the external M&E reports.

13. All team members must be fluent in Chinese as well as English, but reports submitted to ADB will be in English. For each of the members, (i) possession of a related degree, qualification, and/or memberships of related academic societies; and/or past participation in related training courses; (ii) experience in similar positions for projects; and (iii) experience in working with international organizations and/or international consultants will be highly evaluated.

#### **(i) Resettlement Specialist and Team Leader**

14. The specialist will conduct, but not limited to, the following tasks: (i) lead all the activities of the team; (ii) lead and set up the monitoring methodology, including design of baseline and tracer surveys; (iii) work and coordinate with relevant agencies and/or bodies within the project to implement the task of M&E activities; (iv) lead and conduct the M&E activities and required surveys to collect data and information at office and project sites, and then analyze the findings; (v) prepare external M&E reports which include conclusions and recommendations; (vi) discuss findings with the PMO to reach agreement on follow-up actions; and (vii) participate in ADB review missions.

#### **(ii) Social Specialist**

15. The specialist will conduct, but not limited to, the following tasks: (i) monitor the social activities mentioned in the resettlement plan and social plans to ensure they are carried out in compliance with principles, requirements, and procedures according to relevant plans; and monitor livelihood restoration of the affected persons; (ii) provide inputs to the external resettlement and social M&E reports, which would include progress, challenges and/or bottlenecks during implementation; and propose solutions and/or recommendations to address these issues; (iii) participate in ADB review missions, if required; and (iv) conduct any other duties assigned by the resettlement specialist/team leader.

#### **(iii) Field Surveyors**

16. The surveyors will (i) assist the resettlement and social specialists in carrying out the monitoring on the implementation of the resettlement plan and social plans so that their implementation is in compliance with ADB requirements; (ii) under the guidance of the resettlement and social evaluation specialists, carry out field surveys; (iii) analyze the data collected from the field surveys; (iv) provide assistance to the resettlement and social specialists for the preparation of the external resettlement and social M&E reports; and (v) conduct any other duties assigned by the resettlement specialist/team leader.